

TENURE OF OFFICE BY ITALIAN PREMIER HANGS IN BALANCE

Kidnapping of the Deputy, Giacomo Matteotti, Shakes the Government

DEMANDS ARE MADE ON BENITO MUSSOLINI

Power of Fascism Would Appear to Be Waning—Outlook Is Unsettled

NICE (By Courier from Rome), June 19.—The outrage committed against the Socialist deputy, Giacomo Matteotti, has caused a crisis in Italy equal to, if not greater than that which preceded the Fascist march on Rome. Benito Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, still controls the situation, and it will depend on his decision whether there will be civil war, the end of Fascism or a total change of the policy hitherto followed by the Government. The crisis had its origin in the passage by the Government of two decrees which met with much discontent by a large section of the public, including many Fascists—the decrees concerning gambling and certain oil concessions made to the Sinclair Company. Last year the Government protested against gambling in the country on account of its being immoral. Why should not these grounds stand today, was the general query? The sudden change was evidently due to influence from outside. Aldo Finzi, Under-Secretary of the Interior and Vice-Commissioner of Aviation, is one who is mostly accused of unscrupulous dealings, especially in connection with the Sinclair agreement.

Charged With Abusing Position It is also rumored that he took advantage of his official position to speculate heavily on the Exchange and at the Bourse. Some days ago the Fascist, Massimo Rocca, started a campaign against the illegal methods in the Fascist ranks, urging Signor Mussolini to get rid of "savages" and others whom he believed were hindering his work. He met with no encouragement, and was even expelled from a party. It appears that Signor Rocca, who until recently occupied a very high position within the party, came into possession of documents proving that illicit gains were made by Signor Finzi. He sold these to Signor Matteotti for 200,000 lire and left for Paris. It was known that Signor Matteotti intended to make use of this information in the Chamber of Deputies, to criticize the general policy of the Government. To prevent this, a plot was made against him. He was kidnapped in the very heart of Rome and nothing definite is known of his whereabouts. It is generally believed that he was executed. The scandal developed and resignations and sensational arrests have been made.

Public Demands Action The public, however, demands that justice be done in the case of those implicated in the affair. Can Signor Mussolini do this? There seems too much at stake for him to carry out his promise. It would mean the clearing out of too many of his adherents who are in close touch with him. It is sufficient to say that several arrests were ordered when it was known that the culprits had safely fled. It can be said that Fascism has lost much of the favor it previously enjoyed. The personal position of Signor Mussolini is still firm, and if only he could take his courage with both hands and carry out the much-needed reforms, his prestige would be enormously increased in the country. Everybody is surprised that the Premier seemed unaware that he was surrounded by so many dishonest people. The authors of the crime had the confidence of many high-placed officials, and had it not been for this crime, all these people would have continued to enjoy the confidence of the Premier.

Significant Demonstrations In a week the situation has changed to such an extent as to render impossible the continuation of the Government on the present basis. The Chamber had to be closed after only 13 sittings. There have been many significant demonstrations in favor of the leaders of the Opposition. Both Signor Amendola and Signor Turati have been publicly applauded, and there were even some isolated cries of "Down with Mussolini!" The Premier has been asked to repress this party strife and to apply the law equally to the Fascists and non-Fascists. There is no doubt that if he doesn't comply with the general demand, he will be no longer secure. On the whole the outlook is very unsettled. Another government would doubtless have resigned under the circumstances. Signor Mussolini instead is determined to stick to it and will not leave his place except by sheer force. The situation is in the hands of Signor Mussolini and the King.

NEGRO CHURCH EXPANSION DETROIT, June 19 (Special).—The Rev. Arthur H. Faye, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Detroit, has announced that he will assume full charge of expansion work of the Negro Baptist churches. Mr. Faye was invited as a result of an advisory council of the Detroit Baptist Union, which decided on full-time work with a paid superintendent.

Porto Rican Statehood Proposed by Democrats

HENRY W. DOOLEY of San Juan, P. R., head of the Democratic delegation from his territory, has received assurance from Homer S. Cummings, stated head of the convention resolutions committee, that one of the planks would "favor granting to the people of Porto Rico the traditional territorial form of government, with a veto to ultimate statehood" and would respect a provision that "officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein."

BRITAIN WITHDRAWS ITS MEXICAN AGENT

Country's Interests to Be Protected by United States—Hahler Visit Canceled

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, June 19.—A complete rupture of Great Britain's relations with Mexico has now taken place, the latter country having refused to modify its attitude toward Herbert C. Cummings, British agent in Mexico City. Hitherto the British Government had intended that Mr. Cummings should proceed on leave immediately. Sir Thomas Hobler, who had been entrusted with a special mission regarding the diplomatic recognition of Mexico by Great Britain, arrived in the Mexican capital. As Mr. Cummings is not a member of the British diplomatic service, he could not have returned to Mexico except in a subordinate capacity, and he would almost certainly have been transferred elsewhere.

Now, however, in view of the Mexican Government having decided not to change what it said yesterday, when it announced it found itself "in the painful necessity of dictating all necessary measures to enforce compliance with its expulsion order," the British Government has ordered Mr. Cummings to withdraw—not, as British circles are careful to explain, in deference to Mexican wishes, but in disgust at their ineptitude. At the same time the Government has cancelled Sir Thomas Hobler's visit, thus leaving Great Britain without a diplomatic representative in Mexico. The protection of British interests has been entrusted to the United States. Personal friends of Mr. Cummings here are glad that this has been the outcome of the incident. They described him to The Christian Science Monitor representative as a fearless and determined individual, who would have been a great asset to the United States in Mexico. He had received instructions to leave from London. In diplomatic circles it is thought the recall of Mr. Cummings is the way out of the difficulty, as it will enable an entirely fresh start to be made in the relations between the two countries as soon as the present excitement has had time to calm down.

It is emphasized that the inconvenience to Mexico, if it were cut off much longer from proper relations with Great Britain, is equal with the interests in Mexico of having their own diplomatic representative to look after their welfare. Both tend to promote the resumption of normal relations in the near future. Many British business houses, while not criticizing and even approving the way Mr. Cummings has tried to defend British interests, make no secret of their dissatisfaction that the British did not recognize the Obregon regime months ago. But there is also an influential section which regards the Obregon Government as "impossible" to work with.

LONDON, June 19 (P).—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in a statement to the House of Commons today, said the United States had made arrangements by which the withdrawal of Herbert C. Cummings, the British agent in Mexico City, from Mexico would be effected.

Smith Campaign Gets Under Way With Gestures



GOV. ALFRED E. SMITH (LEFT) AND HIS CAMPAIGN MANAGER, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, TALKING OVER THE SITUATION

JAPANESE INCIDENT CLOSED BY HUGHES

Secretary in Friendly but Firm Note Insists Nation Can Control Immigration

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, June 19.—In a note couched in the friendliest terms, but unmistakably firm, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has informed the Japanese Government that the Japanese exclusion act is a closed incident, and points out that the United States has at all times reserved the right to control immigration. Although Mr. Hughes opposed the character of action taken by Congress, he says that Congress was within its rights in the enactment of the legislation, and that, having been enacted, it was mandatory upon the executive branch of the Government, allowing "no latitude for the exercise of executive discretion as to the carrying out of the legislative will expressed in the statute."

Expressing his appreciation of the "friendliness and candor" of the note of May 31, delivered by the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hughes declared, "You may be assured of the readiness of this Government to consider in the same spirit the views you have set forth." The American Secretary points out that taking into account the exceptions modifying the act, the exclusion provision does not differ greatly from the understanding embodied in the "gentleman's agreement" under which the Japanese Government has cooperated with the Government of the United States in preventing the emigration of Japanese laborers to America.

Controlling Immigration The chief difference between the Exclusion Act and the "gentleman's agreement" lies, Mr. Hughes asserts, as President Coolidge pointed out when he signed the immigration bill, in the determination of Congress to exercise its prerogative in defining by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

1485 DEGREES ARE CONFERRED AT HARVARD COMMENCEMENT

Largest Number in Institution's History Honored at 288th Graduation—Alumni Gather in Reunions

HARVARD HONORARY DEGREES

Masters of Art William Lusk Webster Field, headmaster of Milton Academy, under whose guidance his graduates have made a notable record in college. Robert Charles Frederick Goetz, whose command of the Officers Training Corps so endeared him to his colleagues here that we are glad to welcome him as an honorary member of the university. Gerrit Smith Miller Swift reckoned a benefactor to mankind, the man who made two blades of grass grow in place of one, and we honor him who has made our cattle yield two quarts of milk for every one they gave before.

Andrew Jackson Ritchie, a crusader for education in his native hills, he has founded and directed at Rabun Gap the agricultural school that, in the mountains of Georgia, stands as a beacon light.

Doctors of Letters Edward Capps—A leader among the Grecians of America. Learned expounder of the literature of the most intellectually productive people in the ancient world.

Charles Homer Haskins—For 16 years the faithful and wise dean of our Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Luminous expounder of the thoughts and deeds of the most remarkable people in medieval times.

Robert Bridges—England's Poet Laureate who sang: See England's stalwart daughter, who 'Gains't her own mother, freeborn of the free, Who slew her sons for her slaves' liberty.

Doctors of Laws Roland William Boyden. An American whose patriotism is not bounded by the shore of his native land, who strove to bring order into the financial chaos of a weary world.

Hosea Ballou Morse. Offered on graduation here a career in a foreign land, he rose to the highest distinction in the Chinese customs service. Notable authority on the nation that he served so long.

Harold Dexter Haskins. A graduate of the Harvard Law School; now the eminent Downing professor of the law of England, at Cambridge University, a chair founded by a grandson of the first graduate from the college endowed by John Harvard of Emmanuel.

Owen B. Young. A master builder through a wilderness, of a highway on which the nations may travel and find the road to justice and to peace.

Edward Terry Sanford. A judge worthy of the high honor and vast responsibility of membership in the most powerful tribunal that man has ever made.

Doctors of Science William James Mayo, great as a surgeon and organizer; his hospital is sought by sufferers from every part of the Continent.

Edmund Beecher Wilson. Justly famous as a zoologist, whose microscope has forced secrets from the tissues of the cell.

The climax of Harvard University's two hundred and eighty-eighth commencement week was reached this morning in the graduation exercises at Sever Quadrangle, where 1485 degrees, honorary and in course, the largest number ever granted by Harvard, were conferred on prominent men, seniors and graduate students. Seniors to the number of 386 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on 95 seniors; 148 graduate students received the degree of Master of Arts and 61 that of Doctor of Philosophy. Degrees in all

other departments of the university were granted also, including law and medicine.

Six seniors received the degree of Bachelor of Arts summa cum laude, and three in the class of 1924 were graduated with "highest honors." Ten men of the class of 1925 received their degrees, having finished their college work in three years instead of four. Twenty-seven "out of course" students from the classes of 1923, 1922, 1920 and 1915 also were granted degrees.

Commencement Procession At 9:45 a. m. the commencement procession formed, and at 10 the long procession, headed by a band followed by seniors with commencement parties, seniors, President A. Lawrence Lowell, the University Fellows, the honorable and reverend the Board of Overseers, the Governor, the faculty, those to receive honorary degrees and graduate degree candidates marshaled by prominent members of the faculty, proceeded slowly from the west side of the Yard, past University Hall, Widener Memorial Library, through the gate between Sever and Emerson Halls and into the Sever Quadrangle.

Leaders of the candidates waited in especially prepared stands. Invocation was offered by William L. Sperry, dean of the Theological School, and then Dr. John Warren, university marshal, read the titles of each commencement part, asking the deans of the various schools to summon their candidates to the platform. The commencement part in Latin was given by Frederick LaM. Santee '24 of Wapwallopen, Pa., who was graduated with "highest honors" in the classics. This was followed by the commencement parts in English, the first by Nelson H. Smith '24, of Cambridge, and the second by Weston Gage Thomas '24, of Middletown, O.

History of Religion The teaching of the history of religion in Harvard was severely criticized by Mr. Smith in his commencement part, "The College Curriculum and the History of Religion." Mr. Smith pointed out that this particular

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THIRD PARTY TICKET ALLIANCE IS SOUGHT

St. Paul Session Names Committee to Pave Way for Cleveland Convention Admission

By GEORGE T. ODELL ST. PAUL, Minn., June 19.—Another Farmer-Labor Party has been formed. Robert M. La Follette will not be nominated for President, nor endorsed. Having formed a party, the organization resolution provides for a small committee, of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention meeting here, to go out and try to find a presidential candidate upon whom they and others, who likewise believe in a third party, can agree.

The specific purpose of this action is to open negotiations with the Conference of Progressive Political Action at their convention at Cleveland July 4.

The decision not to nominate Mr. La Follette here was reached after William Mahoney and others in charge here were unequivocally informed by word of mouth that Mr. La Follette would under no circumstances accept a nomination from this or any other convention. It was pointed out to them that he had requested the withdrawal of his name in the Presidential primaries of every state except Wisconsin and has refused to commit himself to any sort of a candidacy. Leaders of this convention would prefer not to nominate any presidential candidate here, but in deference to the temper of many delegates who cannot conceive of a political party convention that does not nominate a candidate for President, Duncan McDonald of Illinois, former president of the Illinois Miners' Union, and of the Illinois Federation of Labor, may be nominated to satisfy disgruntled delegates. He will not make the race, it is said, but will be used for trading purposes.

A Foster Concession

The organization, over which there has been a bitter contest between the Communists on the one hand and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party on the other, represents a complete concession on the part of William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg. The organization is extremely loose, but it leaves the workers' party and other Communist political organizations as such, which after all is for them the main thing. To those who know the minds of the leaders and rank and file who will make up the Cleveland convention, that one provision spells the ruin of any hope of effecting a coalition.

Moreover, the platform presented by the Resolutions Committee, while not adopted yet and which has been under severe attack, represents at least the most extreme economic views of any adopted by a liberal group during the last three years. Joseph Manley, one of the leaders of the Communist group and a relative of Foster, was the chairman of that committee. It was some moments after it was read before the delegates awoke to its real significance. It was presented at a late hour last night after the convention had been in session more than 12 hours.

Its wording was extremely adroit. The subjects treated and the general propositions made can be found in nearly every other liberal platform, so that at first blush it does not seem to go any further along the lines of Communism than the Wisconsin platform. But closer attention to a reading of some of the planks soon showed the delegates that the language is so broad that with a national committee so inclined it could be translated into a doctrine not unlike those emanating from the Moscow Third International.

The farmers were the first to ap-

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DARK HORSE HOPES RISE AS DEADLOCK FACES DEMOCRATS

Managers Feel Delegates Will Tire of Smith, McAdoo, Ralston, Underwood Voting

McADOO PLATFORM IS WIDELY FAVORED

Attitude on War Abolition, Peace Farm and Rail Relief Boosts His Political Stock

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, June 19.—William G. McAdoo's political stock advanced today, after the convention's first arrivals had glanced over his platform. This document calls for abolition of war, cutting down excessive military and naval armaments, aid to the farmer and many of the other so-called vital issues which have been included in political platforms for many years, such as railroads, tariff, foreign trade, etc.

Hotel lobby talk today centered about the much-discussed possibility of a deadlock between Mr. McAdoo and the combination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Senators Samuel Ralston and Oscar W. Underwood. The McAdoo managers up to this writing continue just a step ahead on their nominating activities. "Dark-horse" talk prevails also. One thing all visitors agree on, there will be a long session devoted to nominations before any choice is made, a session replete with old-time convention enthusiasm.

Influential Advisers

An influential group of western and southern politicians, with the most influential of the easterners, Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, former national chairman, are to be consulted in the big strategic decisions of the former secretary's campaign, it is reported.

It is emphasized that the campaign is not to be put into the hands of a "debating team." The ultimate decision will rest with the present manager, David Ladd Rockwell. The following also are expected to play a big part in lining up delegates: Gen. Daniel C. Roper of Washington, D. C., Assistant Postmaster General under President Wilson; J. Bruce Kremer of Montana, vice chairman of the National Committee and member of the Committee of Arrangements; Thomas B. Love, national committeeman for Texas; Frank H. Paris of Missouri, a particularly influential leader in this state; James E. Brown of Louisville, Ky., editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Hollis Randolph and W. L. Connell of Chicago.

Mr. McAdoo, following his reception, issued a statement reiterating his own platform, and making a special bid for progressive support in opposing the "reactionary principles and policies" of the Republican party. His platform was set forth as follows:

International co-operation for the purpose of abolishing war and thus maintaining peace; cutting down or elimination of excessive military and naval armaments; restoration of world-wide economic improvement; broadening the base of prosperity among our own people so that as far as possible parity shall be restored between the cost to the farmer of the things he consumes and the price he obtains for the things he sells; as essential steps in this direction the tariff must be reconstructed; child labor and the railroads must be reformed so as to provide adequate and efficient service at lower rates; foreign trade must be re-established; armer of the natural resources of the nation must be protected, particularly water-power, which must be developed in the interest of the people and not exploited for private gain; child labor should be protected and equality of rights, civil, economic, and social, should be accorded to women; genuine economy in government must be practiced and taxes must be progressively reduced to the lowest possible basis consistent with efficient government and justice to the deserving employees in the public service; justice to labor, the farmer and the people must be substituted for the policy of advantage to predatory interests constantly practiced by the Administration; the sins of commission and omission of the Republican Party must be punished; the grafters must be driven out of the Capitol; all laws must be enforced—they must be enforced with a vigorous and honest government at Washington; to say that they cannot be enforced is not only to confess governmental impotence but failure of democratic institutions.

Efforts to draw together all possible support for Governor Smith were reported to have succeeded partially in patching up the differences between the Governor and William Randolph Hearst to such an extent that the publisher might promise his support in the campaign. Mr. Hearst is not in town and it is impossible to verify the report, though it has gained wide-spread circulation.

Copeland for Smith Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, who is among the dark horses, took his seat publicly on the Smith bandwagon yesterday. There is some disposition to believe, however, that while he is predicting a victory for the Governor, his hope is to get some of the Governor's backing when the deadlock causes it to break and spread to other candidates.

George E. Brennan, leader of the Illinois Democrats, has arrived quietly in town, prepared to give at least temporary support to Governor Smith. While it is uncertain whom he will support after the Smith candidacy becomes futile, he is considered to be

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ALIENS PLANNING
RUSH TO AMERICA

Bars to Be Lowered July 1 For First Quotas Under New Law

Transatlantic steamship companies are preparing for the rush of aliens to United States ports on July 1, when the new fiscal year permits entry of immigrants again, but in further restricted numbers. The quotas for the current fiscal year were completed late in 1923, in most instances, and the companies have been doing practically no third-class business to the United States since then. On July 1, the bars are lowered, although the recently passed immigration bill limits the entrance of aliens to seek admission to the United States, far in excess of a single month's quota under the old immigration law. These applications have been filed and are now being re-handled in the order received. The cutting down of the number of admissible delays still further the departure from foreign shores of some of the prospective immigrants.

Capacity Bookings Prevail

All vessels leaving the United Kingdom and Continent, next week, for American ports are already booked to capacity and some of the aliens, unable to obtain third-class accommodations are taking second-class passage. A lesser number pay the first-class rates for transportation. It is the first time in more than six months that the steamship companies have had anything like capacity passenger lists.

Five big liners are due at Boston early in July, with about 7000 passengers, and more are likely to be diverted here at short notice, to avoid congestion at Ellis Island, the port of New York immigration headquarters. Vessels already booked to come to Boston include the big Cunarders Samaria and Carmania, both from Liverpool.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar
Overture to "Sakuntala".....Goldmark
Waltz, "Tendresse".....Goldmark
Fantasia, "Pavane".....Goldmark
Rumanian Rhapsody.....Enesco
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen".....Bisot
"Lobelia".....Kreisl
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
Selection, "Wildflower".....Wagner
Touman-Stoichart
Afro-American Song.....Herbert
American Fantasy.....Herbert

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline town meeting to dispose of amendments to the zoning law, Town Hall, 7:30.
Arnold Arboretum: Rhododendron display at its best, north side of Hemlock Hill.
Graduation exercises at Brighton High School, Mechanics Arts High School, Boston High School of Commerce, South Boston High School, Boston Girls' High School and High School of Practical Arts, Boston and Massachusetts Leagues of Women Voters' Night at the Pops: Addressed by James M. Curley, Mayor, and James Jackson, State Treasurer, gubernatorial candidates.
Theater:
Falmouth—"The Whole Town's Talking," 8:15.
Keith's—Vanderbilt, 8:15.
Remont—"In Banville," 8:15.
Wilbur—Fay Bainter in "The Dream Girl," 8:30.
St. James—"The Alarm Clock," 8:15.
Photoplays:
Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 8:15.
Fenway—"The Bedroom Window."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Harvard University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa: Public literary exercises, oration by Samuel W. Stratton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 11:30.
RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES TOMORROW
WYAC, The Shepard Store, Boston, Mass. 10:30 a. m.—WYAC Women's Club talks. 1:05 p. m.—Old Irish Airs by the Shepard Associates.
4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—WYAC dinner dance.
8 p. m.—Music from Lowell's State Theater.
WGL, American Radio & Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (860 Meters) 12 Noon—(1) Selections on the Ampico by the Chickering Players. (2) Music from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (3) Selections on the Brunswick.
7 p. m.—Meeting of the Amrad 61 Brother Club.
7:30 p. m.—Evening program. 1. Selected verses by Mr. Charles L. H. Wagner, radio poet.
7:45 p. m.—Concert under the direction of Mr. Frank E. Morris.

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NATIONAL GIRLS'
CLUBS CONVEENE

More Than 600 Delegates Attend Sessions Opening at Smith College

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 19 (Special).—More than 600 delegates of the National League of Girls' Clubs opened their thirteenth biennial convention at Smith College today, when Dr. William Allen Neilson, president of the college, welcomed them to the institution. Addresses followed by Harry A. Overstreet, professor of philosophy at the College of the City of New York, and Alexander A. Goldwasser, lecturer at the New School for Social Research.

President Neilson, in his address, said: "Citizenship is a burden, not a privilege, and though reluctant to impose it on women, I see no reason why they should be excused from it. Therefore, it is important for you, as recently created citizens, to realize how to handle it, and free yourselves from all unnecessary drags."

The Constitution declares that all men are created free, but from childhood we are bound by the conventions of parents and later of race, state, society and church. There is no pure race. The purest are most intricately blended, and we are all mongrels. America is an outstanding example of a country bound by national prejudices.

A committee of fifty Smith students is entertaining the delegates during their stay of four days and is trying as far as possible to maintain the college atmosphere. This evening the College Observatory through the courtesy of Prof. Harriet W. Bigelow of the department of astronomy, will be open to the girls in small groups, offering them an opportunity of seeing the moon and stars as they really are.

The campus at Northampton, temporarily deserted after Commencement, presents now much the same appearance as when the college is in session; girls form, as then, the main population, and the place hums with action of all kinds, committee meetings, discussion groups, parties out for sports. There are posters, advertising much the same kind of community enterprises that college shows, lists up to be signed for picnics and trips. About the only real difference is seen in the fact that tickets are required as identification for many things, such as meals, picnics, and the observatory, which a girl in college takes without a second thought; necessary bit of red tape for so short a meeting.

YALE RECEIVES \$3,119,635 GIFTS

Officers of Alumni Association Are Announced

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19.—Gifts and pledges amounting to \$3,119,635 to Yale University during the year were announced at the alumni luncheon today. Of this total, \$2,718,899 was received from various sources and \$400,736 from the alumni fund.

The officers of the Alumni Fund Association for next year are: Courtlandt D. Barnes '02 of New York City, elected to succeed William E. S. Griswold '99 of New York City, as chairman; Reeve Schley '03 of New York City, vice-chairman; George E. Thompson '05 of New Haven, Conn., to continue as secretary of the association; George Farmlay Day '07 of New Haven, Conn., treasurer, and Percy Jackson '88, J. Sanford Barnes '91, Henry J. Fisher '96, Thatcher N. Brown '97, W. E. S. Griswold '99 and Clayton DuBoque '118, all of New York City, directors for three years. John I. Downey '978, of New York City has been appointed to succeed Augustus S. Blagden '018, resigned, also of New York City, whose term expires in June, 1925.

Sir Esme Howard Has no Contact With Incident

At the British Embassy's summer home at Manchester, Mass., a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was authoritatively informed that Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, would have little or no connection with the negotiations between Great Britain and Mexico in settling the affairs between the latter country and Great Britain growing out of the Mexican Govern-

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CANADIAN POSTAL
SERVICE DISRUPTED

Miscarriage of Orders by Union Executive Brings Walkouts After Decision for Delay

OTTAWA, June 19.—Postal service in various parts of the Dominion was reported disrupted today as the result of a partial miscarriage of orders issued last night by executives of the Federation of Postal Employees deferring for 24 hours a strike edict which committee have been effective at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In many post office stations in Toronto, Montreal, Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich and other smaller towns workers had walked out before instructions deferring the strike had been received. Later many of the workers returned to their jobs, but a considerable number were said to have stayed out, with the result that the service was considerably hampered.

In the meantime representatives of the workers are meeting with a committee of postal executives to adjust wage differences before the deferred strike order goes into effect at 5 p. m. today.

The strike scheduled to start at 5 o'clock yesterday, unless the Government made satisfactory adjustment of the wage controversy, was deferred for 24 hours at the last moment to allow time for further negotiations. The decision was reached at a conference of members of the Government and representatives of the postal workers. The conference was continued in an effort to reach a settlement.

The postponement was agreed upon to enable the men to consider a proposal from the Government providing for a bonus where the new wage schedule is less than the 1923 rate with bonus. This bonus is to be continued until the revision of the entire civil service is completed, when opportunity would be given for the postal workers to present any objections.

J. E. Archer, secretary of the Dominion Federation of Postal Employees, last night said that the proposition was being put to the men by means of telegraph and long-distance telephones.

DAIRYING GROUP
REPORTS SUCCESS

Co-operative Association Asserts Strength of Movement

UTICA, N. Y., June 19 (Special).—According to its president, G. W. Slocum, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association is in a stronger position than ever, having made marked gains during its last fiscal year, the third year of the pooling plan, despite the general agricultural depression and the low level of milk prices. Mr. Slocum made this announcement at the fifth annual meeting of the association, held in the state armory here today.

Delegates from 897 locals, with a total membership of 66,443, and representatives from many banks in New York City and upstate cities and towns, and agricultural leaders and dairy farmers from all parts of the league territory, were present at the meeting.

At the present time the association has 185 plants, of which 156 are farmer-owned and 29 are leased, and its current assets, according to the report of the treasurer, Chester Young, are more than double the current liabilities.

The business of the day included the election of the board of directors, of whom the only new member was Henry Burden, president of the Casanova National Bank, Casanova, N. Y., seven of the members of the former board being re-elected. Officers of the new board and a board of governors will be elected tomorrow.

The Connecticut Federation of Labor has voted to establish a labor bank with a capital of \$100,000. Sales of shares to be offered at \$200 each, start July 1 among local unions and individual members.

A mortgage for \$50,000, one of the largest ever made in New Jersey, has been given to the First National Bank of New York by the Passaic Consolidated Water Company of Paterson, N. J.

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MAKES a lot of difference in the price. Nothing improves your property more than electric wiring. Easily and quickly done, and without disturbance to anyone. It makes your property easier to rent or to sell, and it increases the sale value.

Forty representative electrical contractors offer you, through us, a uniform, popular price, house-wiring plan of thirty days' free trial, and easy monthly payments.

The Friendly Glow

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OF BOSTON
SALES DEPARTMENT
39 BOYLSTON STREET BEACH 3300

CANADIAN POSTAL
SERVICE DISRUPTED

Miscarriage of Orders by Union Executive Brings Walkouts After Decision for Delay

OTTAWA, June 19.—Postal service in various parts of the Dominion was reported disrupted today as the result of a partial miscarriage of orders issued last night by executives of the Federation of Postal Employees deferring for 24 hours a strike edict which committee have been effective at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In many post office stations in Toronto, Montreal, Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich and other smaller towns workers had walked out before instructions deferring the strike had been received. Later many of the workers returned to their jobs, but a considerable number were said to have stayed out, with the result that the service was considerably hampered.

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J. E. Archer, secretary of the Dominion Federation of Postal Employees, last night said that the proposition was being put to the men by means of telegraph and long-distance telephones.

ENGINEERS APPLAUD
STONE-LA FOLLETTE
THIRD PARTY TICKET

CLEVELAND, O., June 19 (Special).—Andrew McDonald, Railway Commissioner of Michigan, was greeted with great applause when he predicted, before the engineers' convention here, that Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, would be Vice-Presidential candidate, with Senator Robert M. La Follette as candidate for President on a third party ticket.

An official of the Engineers' Brotherhood declared emphatically that it was the wish of the organization that Mr. Stone should not be a candidate in view of the rapid broadening of the organization's activities. He said it has great need for the leadership of its present grand chief. Meanwhile plans have been made to hold the July 4 convention of Committee for Progressive Political Action, in which Mr. Stone is having a prominent part. At present 1000 delegates are expected to attend, officials say. Headquarters are to be opened here within a few days.

Action of the Democratic convention in New York is awaited to determine need for a progressive party's formation at this time, it is stated here. In

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KING MAY HAZARD
THRONE IN RUMANIA

New Coalition Ready to Oppose Monarchy if Ruler Seeks to Balk Their Aims

By Special Cable

SOPIA, June 19.—Interviews with Bucharest leaders of the new National Peasant Fusion Party by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor indicate clearly that King Ferdinand may hazard his throne by pursuing the policy of defence of the present Bratianu régime. The coalition's initial declaration to the public announces its activities are based on the recognition of the monarchical régime. This declaration produced a good impression among the Conservative elements in Bucharest. The danger to King Ferdinand's position will come upon the application of the fusion program. All the manifestos of the Fusion Party have emphasized the irreconcilable opposition to the existing Parliament which it is said is under the power of T. C. Bratianu, who can obtain any vote he desires. He is possible of the fall of the Bratianu Cabinet through an adverse vote of the Chamber is therefore excluded.

Under the Constitution the King may prorogue Parliament and dismiss the Cabinet under the charges raised against it. Such charges are openly and emphatically advanced by the opposition and include corrupt practices, wholesale elections to the Chamber and a rule of terrorism.

The Monitor representative is informed by the opposition leaders that, in the event that the King refuses to act on these charges, the other parties will regard themselves as released from the pledge to maintain the monarchical form of government, and proceed in a campaign against the King.

**SILK-CLAD PRINCE
REGENT OF ABYSSINIA
MET BY ITALIAN KING**

By Special Cable

ROME, June 19.—Ras Tafari, Prince Regent of Abyssinia, arrived in Rome yesterday. His visit, which has the disadvantage of occurring during a serious political crisis, attracted less public attention than is generally given to a state visit.

The Regent's special train arrived at the station punctually at 10 o'clock. The King had taken his place on the platform a few minutes before and there was also Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet ministers and high state officials. The Regent, followed by his attendant suit, advanced and shook hands warmly with the King, while a company of infantry rendered military honors.

Prince Ras was wearing a beautiful long cloak of white silk embroidered with gold, and tight white trousers. Across his breast was a green ribbon of the Italian order of San Maurizio Lazzaro. He had a large hat which he wore all the time. The scene was rendered more picturesque by the striking combination of colored cloaks of the Abyssinian chiefs. The party drove in state carriages to the Quirinal Palace where Prince Ras is staying as the guest of the sovereign.

CYLINDER OIL REDUCED

NEW YORK, June 19.—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has made reductions ranging from 1 cent to 3 cents a gallon on several grades of cylinder oil. Motor lubricants remain unchanged.

FISK RUBBER CUTS PRICES

Fisk Rubber Company has cut prices on its whole line of tires, balloons, cords and fabrics an average of about 15 per cent.

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NEVER before has our collection of beautiful dress hats suitable for weddings and the many summer fête occasions been so complete. Our new summer models for street and sport wear were never more attractive and never more modestly priced for hats of their style and quality.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX TO "COME BACK"

French General Amnesty Bill Will
Release Ex-Prime Minister
From Disabilities

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 19.—Joseph Caillaux will shortly be released from the disabilities that press upon him. The Amnesty Bill which is tabled provides for the complete pardon of persons condemned since 1914 by the Senate sitting as a high court. This wipes out Malvy's sentence in 1918 for failure to carry out his duty during the war as Minister of the Interior. But Caillaux's sentence was in fact expired, and after five years banishment he has returned to take his place after the recent elections in the Chamber of Deputies. For him amnesty constitutes only moral satisfaction.

But in the case of M. Caillaux there are still some years to run before his sentence expires. He was condemned in 1920 to banishment from the principal town in France and to 10 years' loss of civil rights for having communicated with enemy subjects during the war. This means that he could not sit as a deputy senator or take part in public life until after 1930. It means that he could not come to Paris. It has been known from the beginning that the Bloc des Gauches would, if successful at the polls, include M. Caillaux in a large amnesty. Not that the position of M. Caillaux will be easy even after this measure of grace.

Relations With Enemy's Agents

The fact will remain that after the war the whole Senate, after a long hearing, passed upon him a sentence of imprisonment which corresponded to the period which he spent in confinement, awaiting trial and deprivation of citizenship. It judged him guilty of serious conduct, although acquitting him on the gravest charges brought against him. The circumstances of his relations with a number of unpleasant people, spies, traitors and emissaries of Germany produced a strong impression on the senators. The Government now proposes to absolve him from the consequences of this condition. Friends of M. Caillaux freely stated that he would not accept an amnesty, but would demand a revision of the proceedings in the High Court. It is realized that his would not be a triumphant re-entry into Parliament as he would have to be desired rather to return, vindicated by the highest court. Unfortunately for him there is no higher court than the Senate, and no possibility of reviewing the process. Apparently M. Caillaux considers that some law might be passed by which a retrial could be ordered. But none it is certain that M. Caillaux, rather than wait probably for years for revision will accept an amnesty.

Forfeiture of Rights

One of his advocates before the High Court, Marius Moutet, states that his advice is that it is no open to anybody to accept or refuse an amnesty. An amnesty will exist by the will of Parliament. But M. Caillaux does ask that he should not forfeit whatever rights he may have to bring up the matter again. It is being considered whether a special clause should not be introduced into the bill now deposited, but it is extremely doubtful whether it could legally be passed. Counselors of M. Caillaux, therefore, desire him to leave well enough alone. It is a question of only a few months before M. Caillaux will again sit in the French Parliament. One curious feature of the situation is that it is René Renoult who will present the Amnesty Bill. M. Renoult was elected Senator for Var, thanks to Georges Clemenceau, who had M. Caillaux arrested. M. Clemenceau gave up his seat to M. Renoult, who as Minister of Justice, today tables the Amnesty Bill.

POLO OPENING ADVANCED
PARIS, June 19.—The opening of the Olympic polo competition has been advanced to June 26, when France and the United States will meet. The program previously called for the opening match June 28 with Argentina and the United States the competing teams.

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ROTARY'S MOTTO IS "SERVICE," TORONTO DELEGATES DECLARE

Business Men Urged to Bring About Popular Understanding
of Economic Questions—Great Chorus Sings

TORONTO, Ont., June 19 (Special).—Declaring the average business man spent more time in investigating the record of an applicant for the position of an office boy than he does on a candidate for a member of Congress, Merle Thorpe, D. C., editor of the "Nation's Business," the official organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said that Rotarian business men should take the lead in bringing about a popular understanding of business economics. They should actively take part in choosing legislators.

"Talk with your representatives," he said. "Write them, they need the unselfish advice and counsel of business men on economic questions."

Rotary's Meaning Defined.
"Getting to know each other better, and getting to find the good in each other, and then passing that new light to those who only know the sun is shining by shadows on the path" was the definition of the meaning of Rotary given during an address by E. J. Cattell of Philadelphia. "If you make this world happy it will be an easy world to rule. When men play the game straight and strong it will be an easy world to govern."

"Most of our trouble is due to selfishness, and to the fact that we are self-centered. There is nothing in the world like the memory of a 'God Bless You' from somebody you have helped. The mission of Rotary is to make more and more divine this mankind of ours. To make those we meet realize and visualize a higher, broader, and deeper life."

Since Rotarians in the past five years have taken an interest in the welfare of crippled children there has been more done in this direction than in generations previously, was the statement of Edgar F. Allen, Elvira, O., president of the International Society for Crippled Children to the Rotary International Convention today.

He felt that great as the need is of the crippled child for the service that Rotary has and can give, perhaps Rotarians can and will receive more from the crippled child than they can ever give him. The thought I wish to leave with Rotarians and others everywhere, would be that as we avail ourselves of this opportunity to serve the helpless, and give help and encouragement, it will be the opportunity for us to receive the Rotarian birthright and will be one great avenue to put into practice our motto of "Service above self" and from the practice of it develop a true realization of the need and spirit of Rotary.

Great Chorus Sings
Speaking on the same problem, Hugh E. Van De Walker, treasurer of the same society, stated that there is a need for the establishment of a central bureau to initiate and direct the securing of information concerning the care, cure and education of these children, and the diffusion of information relating to them.

The pageant chorus of 2200 voices, under the direction of Rotarian Herbert Fricker, conductor of the famous Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, performed for the delegates in the evening. The chorus sang in the Coliseum, at the Canadian National Exhibition. The building has eight and a half acres under roof, and a seating capacity of 7500 people. Every available seat was occupied.

Travels 45,000 Miles
Interviewed here, Guy Gundaker, International Rotary president, said that last year he traveled 45,000 miles in the interests of Rotary. He has just returned from England and was much impressed by the Wembley Exhibition, and especially the Canadian Building.



Without pressure on the foot

and every inch of shoe is filled out perfectly! That is an achievement for Plastics. If one statement only were allowed to explain the guiding principles of Plastics, it would be this achievement.

Add to this sound workmanship, pliable leather, superior linings and inner soles.

Add the fact that Plastics are now made in styles for any occasion—formal, informal and sport.

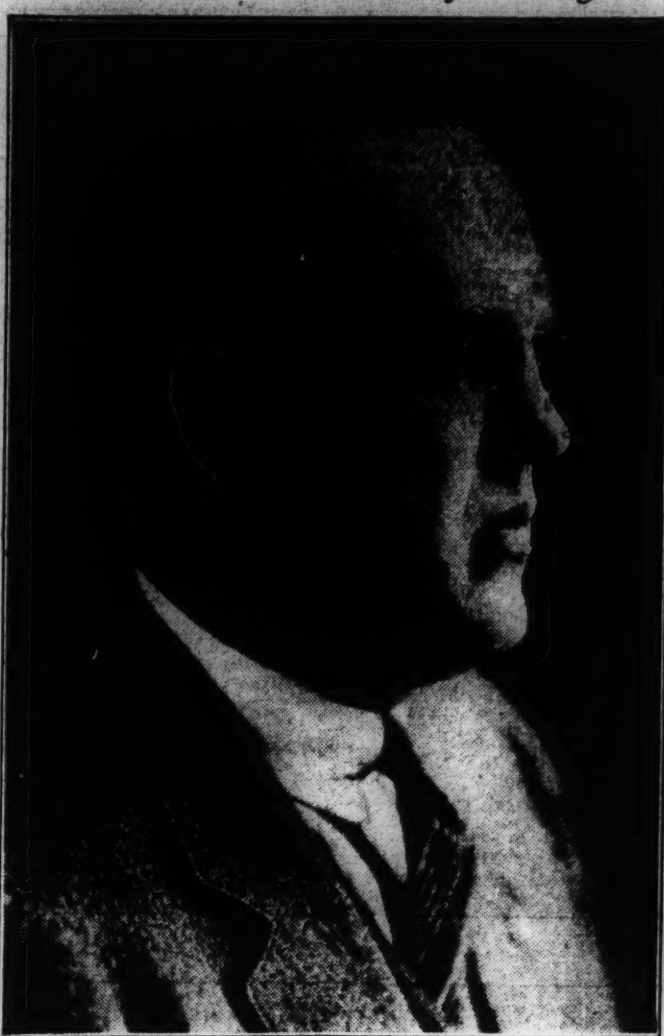
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EVERETT W. HILL
Charter Member of Shawnee (Okla.) Rotary Club and President 1918-19, Who is Candidate for President of the Rotary International.

IMMIGRATION RULING HITS BOAT SAILINGS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 19.—Two North German Lloyd sailings scheduled for July have been canceled and two of its vessels, the Seydlitz and the Derfflinger, have been transferred from the North Atlantic to the South American and the Oriental routes, because large reductions in the number of passengers have resulted from the immigration law, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has announced.

It is possible that the vessels may be put back on the North American run after another year, officials of the company said, but there is no immediate prospect of the restoration.

Prospective passengers of the North German Lloyd planning to sail to the United States from European ports have been seriously inconvenienced and put to considerable expense, officials said, by the recent order to cancel all American visas issued prior to the new immigration law. Under the new ruling new visas must be obtained from American consuls, and the old ones are made void. The North German Lloyd as well as other lines has received many protests.

NEW 1925 CHANDLER

Today's Most Modern Car
Every Unit Covered by Use

THE 1925 Chandler now offered to the public represents the splendid result of eighteen months' development.
Exhaustive experiment has preceded the improvements that have been steadily added.

Traffic Transmission
This exclusive Chandler feature is a thoroughly perfected unit. Other manufacturers are in the midst of ambitious experiments with the principles it involves.

Already thousands of Chandler owners are familiar with the safer, more delightful driving made possible by the Traffic Transmission.

In its handling by the driver there is nothing new to learn, yet the gears cannot be clashed and all drivers make a flawless gear change under all conditions.

Pikes Peak Motor
As attested by the longest string of high gear records ever held by any stock car, this famous Chandler power plant still stands as the ultimate in engineering achievements.

Flawlessly smooth as the result of recent refinements, its performance supremacy is more pronounced than ever before.

Touring \$1585 Sedan \$1845
All prices f. o. b. Cleveland

(The Traffic Transmission is built complete in the Chandler plant under Campbell patents.)

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS REJECTS DOMINION PREFERENCE

Labor and Liberal Members Cause Rejection of Favored
Treatment to Overseas Possessions—Majority of 6 Votes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 19.—Empire preference has been voted down by the elected representatives of Great Britain. A crucial vote in the House of Commons for the establishment of such preference upon a small scale was rejected last night by a majority of only six votes. The Conservatives, who stand solidly for preference, regarded the matter as so vital that only two of their entire voting strength of 257 were absent from the division unpaired. Liberals and Labor were less united. The great majority of both these free trade parties, however, voted against the proposals, thus refusing to allow the British tariff to be used, either directly or indirectly, for purposes other than those of obtaining revenue.

The minority, on the other hand, refused to go so far. They favored those proposals which—by remitting a part of the existing British import duties in favor of certain articles produced in overseas British dominions—would have lightened instead of increasing the fixed burdens upon British trade.

Mr. Lloyd George absented himself from the debate, but paired in favor of these modified proposals, which were claimed as not inconsistent with free trade. Impassioned language was used on both sides. Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister, warned Parliament that the rejection of the proposals

would be regarded as a rebuff to the overseas dominions, as a proof of the indifference at home to proposals very dear to the dominions, and which they attached great importance.

H. H. Asquith, for the Liberals, on the other hand scoffed at the theory that such a small matter as duties on dried fruits and tinned fish could affect the future of so great an empire.

Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, for Labor took higher ground. He objected to the proposals, small as they might be, as a preliminary declaration committing Great Britain to preference on a larger scale. "We should have," he said, "to recreate not only our relations with the Empire and the self-governing dominions, but to produce fiscal systems which would recreate our relations with other countries." He declared that he did not believe it possible that the British Empire could "become something economically like a federation of American states." If these resolutions were a certain step to that end, he would vote for them. He did not think they were a step to that end, and that was why he would vote against them.

Philip Snowden for the Government was equally uncompromising. The preference proposals, he said, if adopted would "tie the hands of future chancellors of the exchequer regarding the remission of taxation." They would be "at the expense of increased taxation on food paid for by the people of this country." They would commit them to a "general protective tariff."

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Correct Model Garments to visualize selection

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On the 1925 Chandler, are offered as standard equipment without extra charge—

Genuine Balloon Tires

Thanks to the sureness of the downward shift with the Traffic Transmission, Chandler owners have long enjoyed the security of stopping short without skidding or swaying. Now in the 1925 model, this valued factor of safety has been augmented by the addition of

4-Wheel Brakes

These are of Chandler design and are optional at a very moderate extra cost. Their simplicity and ease of maintenance are assurance of uninterrupted service.

We urge you to see the 1925 Chandler—ask you to drive it yourself. There are nine types with bodies of unusual beauty. All are priced to establish impressive values.

The summer touring season is now definitely here. Wisdom dictates buying now if you would enjoy your new car fully.

Be sure it is a genuine 1925 model. Make certain that it will not be made obsolete by another model in a month or two. Choose the 1925 Chandler—and be safe!

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MONADNOCK-SUNAPEE TRAIL IS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests Reports
Mountain Pathway Is Well Posted

Mountain climbers, hikers and those who enjoy the "great open spaces" are interested to learn that the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests has just opened to public use the 40-mile Monadnock-Sunapee Trail which leads for that distance along the granite backbone of New Hampshire, which is a long mountain chain from Moosilauke to Monadnock, forming the watershed between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. The 40-mile new trail which has just been completed is at the southern end between Monadnock and Sunapee. Sometime, as soon as funds are forthcoming, the society hopes to complete the northern end of the trail along the high watershed.

Philip W. Ayers, forester, and secretary of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, announced yesterday the opening of the new trail. Back of the enterprise of developing these well-marked and well-blazed pathways through and over the mountains is the purpose to develop the demand for forest protection.

Trail Well Marked
For the most part, explained Mr. Ayers, the new trail, which has just been marked off by some 76 plainly lettered signs, follows ancient highways which were laid out before the construction of the railroads about 1850. These old thoroughfares, where once the stage coaches rattled and the horses and mules scampered, are now mostly abandoned and grass and forest-grown, yet affording excellent passageway for the trail.

In constructing the 40-mile trail, trees and underbrush were cut down and new connecting trails laid out and made here and there. The last thing to do was to put up the permanent signs for the long trail which goes winding through a wilderness of forests, lakes and mountains.

One of the outstanding features of this new trail is open just as the present mountain climbing season for this year begins, between Monadnock and Sunapee, is the town of Nelson, 12 miles north of Monadnock, 1800 feet in height and from which the view

is superb. Eleven acres of the summit of this hill have recently been presented to the society as a camping place for hikers on the Monadnock-Sunapee trail by William Pearson of Keene.

Mt. Lovell is another feature. It stands 2437 feet in height and commands a view of a wide series of mountain ranges from Monadnock to Sunapee and Kearsarge in Warren and Bradford and from the Uncanoonuc in Shirley near Manchester, to the Green Mountains over in Vermont with many lakes and ponds nestling in the green between. The society hopes to acquire this summit which is 10 miles from Mt. Sunapee to the southward.

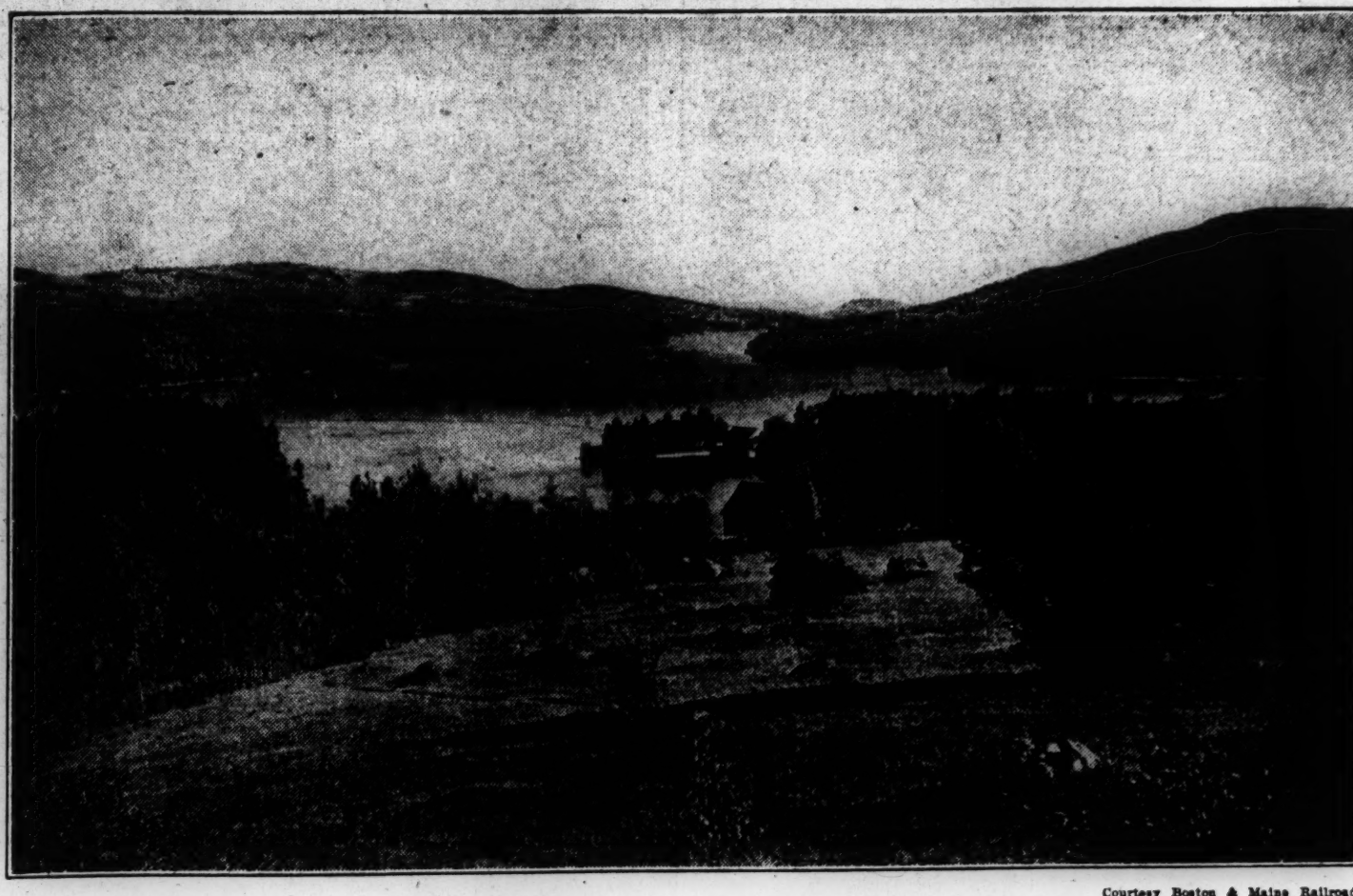
The Pillsbury Forest, a tract of 2000 acres recently presented New Hampshire by Albert E. Pillsbury of Boston, is located in the towns of Washington and Goshen and is two miles west of Mt. Lovell. It contains May Pond, a pretty sheet of water.

The nearly abandoned and seldom used highways from Bradford to Washington, grass-grown and shaded, are impassable to any vehicle now, though once the old stages lumbered along the rude highways of the hills. One used by the new trail extends from Washington to Stoddard, passing near Oak Hill and Pitcher Mountain. The best of these old stage roads made use of by the new trail is from Stoddard to Nelson, running for nearly eight miles through deep woods.

The Pumpelly Trail on Monadnock, stretching for two miles along this lofty ridge and commanding a splendid series of views, follows the northeast shoulder of Monadnock and then plunges down to Dublin Village.

The new trail on Mt. Sunapee, two and one-half miles long, built last summer by the Rev. Orono Davis of the University of Chicago, and a volunteer band, extends from Lake Solitude on the Mountain summit to the old stage road between Mt. Sunapee and Little Sunapee. On the new trail the villages of Washington and Stoddard afford comfortable stopping places where hikers may outfit or add anything they may have forgotten when they set out to tramp the trail.

Haven for Hikers Awaits Vacationists in New Hampshire Hills



SUNAPEE LAKE AND MOUNTAIN FROM BUNKENHILL

LIBRARY CLUB TO OPEN MEETING

Sessions at Swampscott to Discuss Problems

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 19 (Special)—Problems of library service and the relation of the librarian to the public will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club to open at the New Ocean House tonight with an illustrated lecture on "Ipswich Sand Dunes," by Charles W. Townsend, naturalist and author, and conclude Sunday afternoon with an address on "Modern Fiction," by Miss Margaret Cummings of Waltham.

The Massachusetts Library Club is an association of custodians of public libraries and of libraries in educational institutions throughout the State. It is organized not only for the mutual benefit of its members but also for acting in concert to obtain improvements in library service. Several round-table discussions will be conducted during the sessions of the club. Tomorrow afternoon one will be conducted by John A. Lowe, assistant librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library. Such topics as "Loan Desk Problems," "The Foreign Book Circuit," and "Latest Hints on Bulletin Boards" will be brought up. Clarence E. Sherman, assistant librarian of the Providence Public Library, will conduct a second symposium on Saturday morning which will include such subjects as the loss of library books; reading and radio; staff working schedules; substitutes for branch libraries; effective library advertising; professional vs. clerical in library service; the relation of the high school to the public library.

Special round tables will also be given for institution libraries and for school libraries. Albert H. Gilmer, assistant professor of English at Tufts College, will address the club tomorrow evening on "The American Dramatist in Possession of His Theater." Bookbinding will be the subject of a special talk tomorrow afternoon by Francis K. W. Drury, assistant librarian of Brown University.

BOWDOIN ALUMNI OFFICERS ELECTED

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 19—Officers of alumni organizations of Bowdoin College were elected yesterday at meetings held in connection with the annual commencement exercises. The alumni association recommended to the governing boards that commencements hereafter be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week, instead of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Governing boards voted substantial increases in the salaries of all members of the faculty.

Frank M. Swan '38 of Providence was named president of the alumni council and Austin H. MacCormick '15, Brunswick, was elected chairman of the directors of the alumni fund. Other elections were: Athletic council, Luther Dana '03, Westbrook, chairman; E. Lester Blake, Portland, secretary; Lyman A. Cousins '02, Portland, treasurer and graduate manager; R. H. Cobb, Brunswick, assistant graduate manager; General Alumni Association, Alpha Sanford, Boston, president for three years; John F. Dana, Portland, vice-president; Austin H. MacCormick, secretary; G. G. Wilder, Brunswick, treasurer; Frank G. Farrington, Augusta, candidate for Republican nomination for Governor; Ellis Spears and Ripley I. Dana, Boston, were nominated by the alumni to fill vacancies on the board of overseers.

LICENSE BOARD HEAD RESIGNS

Fletcher Barney, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, today sent his resignation from the board to Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Barney explained that his resignation from the board was due entirely to the fact that he desired to devote all of his time to the practice of his profession, the law. His term of office would not have expired under the law until 1928.

BIBLE CLASSES TO MEET

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 19 (Special)—The first meeting of the recently organized Eastern States Federation of Bible classes will be held Saturday afternoon in the class room of the Everyman's Bible class of the First Baptist Church.

DECISION ON STATE WAGE LAW HELD TO STRENGTHEN MEASURE

Publicity Permissive Finding Considered Unimportant as Act's Fundamentals Are Sustained

The decision just handed down by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Boston Evening Transcript, holding that the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission cannot compel newspapers to publish the names of individuals and corporations who fail to comply with the provisions of the minimum wage statute, strengthens rather than weakens the hand of the commission, in the opinion of Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner.

In the first place, as Miss Johnson explained it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, the decision definitely reaffirms the constitutionality of the Massachusetts law in its essential provisions, which she thinks will preclude further attempts to attack its validity. In the second place, Miss Johnson believes that newspapers in general will continue to publish the commission's findings as a matter of public welfare.

Authority of Commission Upheld

"A question that naturally arises as a result of the opinion," she said, "is how it will affect the work of the commission. As a matter of fact the authority of the commission practically is unchanged. It is free now as formerly to investigate the wages of women in occupations where it feels such action is advisable to form wage boards to recommend minimum rates for women workers; to enter minimum wage decrees based on the findings of the wage boards; to inspect in order to determine compliance with those decrees; to require employers of women and minors to keep the records specified by law; to open these records to its inspection; and to post its notices relating to such employment." Miss Johnson continued:

"The only limitation that the decision imposes, is in connection with the newspaper publications. It is now optional rather than mandatory for newspapers to carry such publications. Although some newspapers may decline to carry the decrees of non-compliance, it is interesting to note that during the period that the present case was before the court adver-

tisements of non-compliance were published by the commission in some 50 newspapers throughout the Commonwealth. Not a single paper requested to have its publication of this nature during this period has declined to publish. In the entire history of the commission there has been only one definite refusal of this nature.

Several papers during the period in question applied to the Minimum Wage Commission for permission to permit to publish advertisements of non-compliance. It would therefore appear that the commission is not likely to be seriously handicapped in the matter of advertisements. Those who may have feared that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1923 declaring unconstitutional the mandatory minimum wage law of the District of Columbia might be held as affecting the constitutionality of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law, will be relieved by the statement given in the present opinion by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in the present case which follows by more than a year the District of Columbia case. The earlier opinion of the Massachusetts Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the law was given before the Supreme Court of the United States had acted. In this connection it is interesting to note that the opinion is handed down by Chief Justice Rugg, definitely upholds the law.

Employers Are Co-operating

Miss Johnson said that the great majority of employers have accepted the recommendations and are co-operating with the commission in carrying out their provisions. This, she said, because most employers are eager to do what is right and, in addition, the decrees have been reasonable. Miss Johnson continued: "These decrees have been based on recommendations made by wage boards whose personnel has been composed of employer and employee alike. Thus their enforcement rests very largely on public opinion; the most powerful influence in the world. That public opinion is functioning is certain. The few employers the commission has had to advertise for not complying with its decrees represent a very small proportion of the employers in the occupations in question."

NEW CITY TREASURER URGED IN CAMBRIDGE

Appointment by Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, of a new city treasurer, in place of Henry F. Lehan, was requested by a vote at a public meeting of the Cambridge Citizens Committee in the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce last night. Mr. Lehan's service "has been demonstrated by the city auditor and admitted by the Mayor to have been the financial loss of the taxpayers and taxpayers of Cambridge," according to the resolution adopted.

The meeting was called to pass upon recommendations of the committee organized a few weeks ago following disclosure of a shortage of more than half a million dollars in the city's finances. Other recommendations of the committee which were approved by the citizens provided for increasing the city treasurer's bond of \$40,000 and publishing the names of personal and poll tax delinquents.

FOUR HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS WIN \$100 EACH

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 19—High general excellence maintained during the four years at the Brattleboro High School received its reward here when four students, members of the graduating class, were announced as winners of the Austine prizes and were awarded checks of \$100 each by Principal Donald B. Stevens at the annual commencement exercises. The four students were John Alonzo Russell, Jr., a Harvard graduate, and three others, all of whom were graduates of the Brattleboro High School.

At the same time, Anna Wheeler Eddy of West Brattleboro was announced as the winner of the Jennie T. Warren prize of \$50, awarded to the girl in the graduating class who has won the highest scholarship and who shows the most promise of ability as a teacher.

FALL RIVER GIVES WORK TO IDLE MEN

Mill Operatives Find Employment With Pick and Shovel

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 18 (Special)—Weavers, spinners, doffers and loomfixers—men regularly employed in all departments of Fall River textile mills, shouldered picks and shovels yesterday and went to work as laborers for the city. The city recently was authorized to float a loan of \$300,000 outside the debt limit, with a clause to eliminate the jurisdiction of the civil service authorities, in order to provide work for mill operatives who have been wholly or partially unemployed during the long period of depression in the factories here.

The loan is to be expended for the construction of sewers and highways, so that the city will gain a permanent improvement, and at the same time supply work and compensation to some of the most needy textile workers.

Mayor Talbot has a list of men who have been applying lately at the Departments of Public Welfare and of Soldiers and Sailors Relief for aid. He has also data concerning the number of dependents of the applicants. The city plans to split the work into shifts, so that the same number of laborers will not be employed all the time. Three-days-a-week schedules have been arranged, so that a larger number of workers may be employed.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, May 27

LOYALTY, devotion, and affection to their Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, is an outstanding feature of the feelings of brethren under the English jurisdiction. These sentiments have, if possible, been increased, and will doubtless be shared by brethren of other countries on the occasion of his jubilee as a duke. This dignity was conferred upon him on May 24, 1874, by his mother, Queen Victoria, who thus celebrated her own birthday and showed her affection and admiration for her third son. It is not too much to say that the Grand Master is one of the most popular members of the royal family and is held in the highest respect throughout the Empire.

The recent address delivered by Sir Alfred Robbins on his installation as Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, has been reproduced in several American Masonic periodicals, under the heading "Opposes Higher Degrees." This is a misrepresentation. Nothing in the address then delivered can be construed into opposition to the part of Sir Alfred to what are known as the "Higher Degrees," and could not be, since he, himself, is an officer of high standing in the Grand Mark Lodge, a body governing some of the "Higher Degrees" in England. He did, however, utter a grave word of warning against what are known in this country as clandestine or quasi-Masonic degrees, of which, like many others, he is a stalwart opponent.

Lodge Lorr, No. 309, Forfar, has just celebrated its hundredth anniversary. The lodge is really a combination of Loyal Strathmore and Forfar Castle Lodge of Odd Fellows, which was constituted on May 20, 1815. The combination was formed in 1924, and on May 3 of that year the lodge received its charter, bearing the name at that time of Lodge Lower. In consequence of Patrick Carnegie of Lorr, granting a request to use the name of Lorr, he was admitted a member of the lodge on May 17, 1924, and on Nov. 30, 1923, the lodge honored the then laird of Lorr by electing him to the Master's chair. Another distin-

ENDEAVORERS PLAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Societies in 16 Churches Unite
on Program for Active
Citizenship

To arouse a more active interest in local and state politics on the part of young church members who are voters is the aim of the Shaw Christian Endeavor Union, composed of Christian Endeavor societies in 15 Protestant churches of South Boston, Milton, Mattapan, Dorchester and Neponset. To this end a series of meetings will be held in the various churches at which speakers will emphasize the need for young people to form intelligent opinions on political issues and support them at the ballot box.

Leaders in the movement believe that such activity on the part of the young people in the churches will be a challenge to the older members of the congregations and result in renewed interest on their part.

Support State Dry Code

A "yes" vote on referendum No. 3, which provides for state enforcement of the prohibition law, and victory at the polls for "dry" candidates are among the objectives toward which the union will strive. To help toward this end, the citizenship committee has outlined a program which includes discussions in regular Christian Endeavor meetings; at least three special meetings of each society with outside speakers; requesting members of all sub-committees to pledge 10 citizens to vote; and a rally of all societies on Oct. 14 at which reports of progress will be made. Prior to election day, the committee will issue posters telling the location of polling places, describing the mechanical details connected with registering and voting, giving information about various candidates, and also publishing material urging young people "to vote and promote the best standard of citizenship."

State-Wide Movement

Richard K. Morton, president of the union, announces that the Boston workers hope to make such marked progress that when their report is made at the state Christian Endeavor convention in Lowell next October, less active societies in other parts of Massachusetts may be stirred to strive for similar results.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCHES CONVENE

BROCKTON, Mass., June 19 (Special)—The annual national convention of New Jerusalem churches opened this afternoon in the Church of the New Jerusalem of this city, following sessions Tuesday and Wednesday of the Council of Ministers in Bridgewater. The sessions began with a meeting of the American New-Church Sunday School Association.

Friday's program will be a busy one with the following meetings scheduled: Annual meeting of American New-Church League, annual meeting of National Alliance of New-Church Women, conference on the New-Church, and a singer meeting of the managers of the New-Church Theological School and meeting of the general council.

MAINE TO STRESS CANNING INDUSTRY

State Agricultural Department
Plans Big Display for
Exposition

AUGUSTA, Me., June 19 (Special)—Maine's constantly growing canning industry is likely to be the predominating feature of the State Agricultural Department's exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., this year and the department is already actively at work upon plans for a display that they believe will be a revelation to the people of other states.

Commissioner Washburn and his assistants established two years ago the policy of emphasizing at each year's exposition some one outstanding feature of Maine agriculture. In 1922, apples were made the special subject of display and their production from the time of setting the tree to the delivery of the fruit to the consumer was shown. In 1923, potatoes became the central idea and Maine potatoes could be seen in all stages of growth up to their delivery to the railroad. It is reported that a considerable number of sales, many of them of carload magnitude, were made as a direct result of this exhibit.

The Department has received the necessary authority from the Governor and Council to present a similar exhibit in 1924. This display will, however, be made in new surroundings and under different conditions, since the eastern states has this year provided a new exposition hall where the state exhibits are to be made a prominent feature. Realizing the necessity of obtaining a proper location for the Maine exhibit, Commissioner Washburn recently sent a representative of the marketing division to Springfield with the result that one of the most desirable locations in the new exposition building has been reserved for Maine.

Department officials believe that the great canning business of our State should receive first consideration and that a large display of canned products would impress visitors at the exposition. The entire space assigned to Maine will be offered to the canners of the State for display purposes and the smaller booths, six in number, will be given over to other important agricultural branches, fruit, seed potatoes, dairy products, wool products, and boys' and girls' club work.

No direct appropriation was made by the State for carrying on the 1924 exhibition of Maine products but it is proposed to take care of the necessary expense out of unexpended balances of appropriations in the Department of Agriculture. Already the canners of the State have indicated their interest and willingness to co-operate with department officials.

ORDER TABLE INSTALLED

PORTLAND, Me., June 19 (Special)—The completion of the installation at Union Station, now under way, of the largest order table in Maine and one of the largest in New England, by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will give patrons of the road much more efficient information service than has been heretofore possible. It will deal with all kinds of train information, time tables and Pullman rates and accommodations.

WOMEN PLEDGE THEIR VOTE

Pledging themselves to work for the election of the Republican candidates at the polls next November, a ratification meeting of the Women's Division of the Republican City Committee of Boston held a ratification meeting at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday afternoon. Mrs. W. Morton Wheeler, chairman, gave an account of the Cleveland convention which she attended.

MAYOR OF HARTFORD REVOKES PERMIT FOR BULL TAMING EXHIBIT

HARTFORD, Conn., June 19 (Special)—Following a protest filed by the Connecticut Humane Society, Mayor Norman C. Stevens has revoked a permit issued to Chicorrito, a matador, for a "bull-taming contest" to be held at the State Armory here on June 28 in connection with a Spanish carnival. The humane society through H. Clay Preston, general manager of the society, wrote a letter to Mayor Stevens in which he pointed out that "any such performance as the taming of a bull" would, we believe, conflict with Section 6402 of the General Statutes, which forbids the inflicting of unnecessary cruelty upon any animal.

CHINA'S FRIENDSHIP IS VOICED AT BATES

LEWISTON, Me., June 19 (Special)—Special interest attached to the message brought to Bates College at the commencement dinner on Wednesday by Jeanie Graham McClure, who came 11,000 miles from Peking to join her classmates of 1913 at this event. She spoke with emphasis of the respect and admiration which she said the Chinese people merit, and of the good feeling between China and America ever since the "open door" was insisted upon by our country, and especially since the United States took its stand for justice for China in the Shantung affair at the end of the last war.

CANADA'S GOOD FEELING EXPRESSED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18—Never have the relations between the United States and Canada been so cordial and friendly as at the present time, according to William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who received an honorary degree of Doctor of Law at Yale University yesterday and who was a speaker at the alumni luncheon. "It affords me the greatest of possible pleasure," the Premier said, "to bring to the citizens of the United States the most cordial of greetings from the citizens of Canada. I can think of no time in history when the relations between our two countries have been more friendly, more helpful, more intimate. May I not wonder the thought as to embrace the British Empire as a whole."

SEIZED BOAT RESUMES SERVICE

Following the sale of the Boston steamer Carisco to the Buxton Line of Norfolk, Va., for \$26,100, which was ordered by the United States District Court, the Carisco has been placed in the craft some weeks ago, a crew will be sent to Boston from Norfolk to take the vessel south. The steamer is expected to be placed in the Norfolk-Richmond, Va. trade as a freight carrier.

Last winter the Carisco was operated by the Boston and New York. Prior to this the Carisco was used in the Boston-Port Ivory, Staten Island trade.

CONFERENCE ON REDMOND CASE

A conference, the subject of which the principals declined to discuss, was held yesterday between Charles F. Curtis Jr., receiver for G. F. Redmond & Co. Inc., James S. Lamont, president of the concern, who is in jail for contempt, and Lowell A. Mayberry, counsel for Mr. Lamont. It is intimated that the conference may have an immediate bearing on certain issues involved in the contempt hearing to be resumed in the United States District Court tomorrow.

terly house and business secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in that city, has been selected to serve as the first Scout executive for Middletown. His duties will not be confined to Middletown alone but will virtually embrace all of Middlesex County. Mr. Fowler began his work today and one of his first plans is to establish Scout headquarters.

THIRD PARTY TICKET ALLIANCE IS SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

pear skeptical. Several of them called for a re-reading of the plank on land tenure, which seemed to them to emphasize the idea of the nationalization of the land. Both Mr. Manley and Mr. MacDonald, who were on the Resolutions Committee, reassured them that this particular plank merely sought to abolish "landlordism and tenantry," and for the time being the farmers were satisfied, but it was finally voted to have the committee platform printed and distributed to all delegates for study before it is adopted.

It is expected that as soon as this is done, sometime today, there will be a hot fight. The Minnesota delegation and Walter Thomas Mills of the California delegation are already agitating for throwing away the entire committee draft and reducing the platform to a few succinct declarations along the lines of the call that was issued for this convention.

Hasty Views Revealed

The hazy, or perhaps they were merely hasty, views of the platform makers are revealed in many places in the document. The preamble starts with a reaffirmation of the fundamental of civil rights and equality enunciated in the declaration, which is usual in platforms coming from these who are trying to express their grievances. It condemns the "financial oligarchy," "big business" and the control of all branches of government by the bankers and the trusts.

It then proceeds to the following specific demands:

Public ownership and nationalization of industries.

Nationalization of all large scale industries such as mines, super-water-power, the means of transportation and of communication.

Participation of the workers in the management of all industries until they finally gain complete control of them.

Repeal of the Federal Reserve and the National Banking acts, and Government ownership and operation of all banking institutions.

The right of labor to organize. Abolition of injunctions.

Suppression of the use of police, militia and the army against striking industrial employees.

The eight-hour day and finding employment for all workers.

Abolish Child Labor.

Passage of a constitutional amendment abolishing child labor and providing compulsory education at public expense.

Minimum wage laws.

Social insurance, old-age pensions to be paid for out of taxation on large incomes, large inheritance taxes and excess profits taxes.

(Just how these taxes can be raised if the first provisions of the platform for nationalization of industries is carried out goes unexplained.)

National maternity insurance laws. Abolition of residential restrictions on the right to vote.

That a system of land tenure shall be established that will eliminate tenantry and landlordism to secure the land to the users of it.

Public ownership of the facilities for marketing, fabricating and distributing the products of the farm.

Loans to farmers by government banks without interest.

Marketing organizations to be owned by the Government.

Full equality for the Negro people.

Compensation to unemployed at full union wages that cost to be met by taxes on excess profits, unearned incomes and inheritances.

Recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia.

Philippine Independence.

Self-determination for the other American colonies with plebiscites to determine whether they wish to be free.

Withdrawal of American troops from Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua and withdrawal of the American protectorate over Cuba.

Noninterference in any foreign country for safeguarding American investments or the collection of debts.

The Negro equality plan brought D. R. Melton of Texas to the platform in protest. He explained that he had no objections to any declaration that would give Negroes equality with whites in voting or employment, but that to try to abolish the Jim Crow laws would arouse such opposition south of the Mason-Dixon Line that it would be impossible to organize the third party.

To that objection, Stanley B. Clark, of Missouri, who admitted to being part Indian, declared that if there was such a prejudice it was time to remove it and he pleaded with the delegates to stick to the original

A Convention Leader



MISS ALICE LORRAINE DALEY
Secretary at St. Paul Session

plank. His argument was supported by Otto Hulsowald of Chicago, a Negro, and representative of the Negro Tenants' Association, in a speech of considerable eloquence that won the convention's indorsement of the plank as written.

In explaining the report of the organization committee, about which the whole fight of the convention has centered since last Sunday, William Mahoney declared that all were agreed that this convention should form a National Farmer-Labor Party which should be free from alliances with any party or group that is controlled by those who seek primarily private profits. But, he asserted, it was felt by the committee that arrangements should be made for carrying on negotiations with other groups or political organizations which believe in having a third party in the presidential campaign this fall.

Look for Cleveland Split

Later Mr. Mahoney amplified this declaration by stating that it was felt that there may be a split in the Conference for Progressive Political Action at the Cleveland convention next month, with some of the delegates going over to William G. McAdoo, if he is the Democratic nominee and others refusing to support anyone but a third party candidate. Under the organization rule the new party formed here will send a committee to Cleveland to negotiate with the latter group and try to form a coalition behind some candidate. It is indicated that the committee will be empowered to accept Robert M. La Follette as the candidate if he is a candidate.

The organization plan provides for a national committee, composed of two members representing each state and two members representing each national political organization affiliated with this convention, to conduct the campaign, and to assist in the organization of state Farmer-Labor parties. Following the election it is provided that a further plan of organization is to be adopted.

The organization plan was unanimously accepted.

Miss Alice Lorraine Daley, South Dakota school teacher, is playing an important part in the convention as permanent secretary. Her speech at the opening of the convention caused no end of favorable comment among the delegates.

Women to Attend Convention

CHICAGO, June 19—A delegation of Illinois women to attend the Cleveland convention of the Conference on Progressive Political Action will be chosen next week by the State Committee of the Illinois State Branch of the National Woman's Committee for Political Action. Invitation to send delegates was formally accepted at a meeting of the organization at Hull House yesterday.

DARK HORSE HOPES RISE AS DEADLOCK FACES DEMOCRATS

(Continued from Page 1)

strongly opposed to Mr. McAdoo. He declared he did not believe the McAdoo supporters would carry very far their fight to abandon the two-thirds rule.

He said:

"If they break the two-thirds rule they will also have to break the unit rule and I don't believe they would want to do that. Breaking the unit rule would lose Mr. McAdoo many votes."

William J. Bryan, who is a delegate from Florida, arrived in Hornell, N. Y., yesterday to deliver some Chautauque addresses and is quoted here as declaring that Governor Smith has not a chance to be nominated.

Mr. Bryan promised to be heard from before the convention ended, though declaring he himself had no aspirations for office. He is a McAdoo delegate.

Taking Senators Ralston and Underwood as among the major candidates along with Mr. McAdoo and Governor Smith, probably the outstanding "dark horses" at present are John W. Davis of West Virginia, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and one of the outstanding figures in the present convention arrangements; Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas; Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and David F. Houston of Missouri, former Secretary of Agriculture and of the Treasury.

"Dark Horses" Alienty

The list of "dark horses" stretches on to about 50. Many of them will be found in the camps of the major contestants as the leaders of small bands for the first few ballots, and then try to emerge and creep slowly up the column so as to give the impression that it is time for the delegates to jump on their handwagons.

Charles C. Carlin of Virginia, manager for Senator Underwood, arrived today and immediately went into conference with Mr. Brennan on the means of beating the nomination of William G. McAdoo. Tom Taggart, "boss" of Indiana, is expected tomorrow. Though he is promoting the candidacy of Senator Ralston, he is expected to join with Brennan in lending a hand to the Smith forces, possibly only long enough to put Mr. McAdoo definitely out of the race.

Most of the members of the national committee are now in town and various delegations are expected to pour in over the week-end, in time to hold their caucuses and elect their representatives to the four principal committees before the convention opens Tuesday.

Madison Square Garden has been put in shape for the convention and inspected by the committee on arrangements.

The strike on United Railways of Havana was settled Wednesday; the general railway strike called in sympathy is expected to end at once.

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Tailored Models with hemstitched bodiced top and Shadow-Proof Hip-Hem. Colors: Flesh, Pongee, Gray, Poudre Blue, White and Black.

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STATUS DEBATED OF HEJAZ RAILWAY

Profits on British and French Sections to Aid Pilgrims

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 19—A question asked recently in the House of Lords elicited from the Government a definite statement as to the management of the Hejaz Railway. This obscure subject is of more consequence than appears at first sight, inasmuch as the Hejaz Railway, which the fortunes of war have distributed between Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, and the Hejaz, has not only a certain strategic and commercial importance, but serves the pilgrim traffic to Medina and has therefore a special interest for the Moslem world.

What the Government's statement shows is that the branch from Deraa to Haifa and the main line from Deraa to Amman, the capital of Transjordan, are at present being operated by the Palestine Railways. From Amman southward the main line is administered together with the Hejaz section proper, which carries the railway to its southern terminus at Medina.

The King of the Hejaz, during his recent visit to Amman, seems to have proposed to take over the responsibility of the railway north of Amman, but no decision on this point has yet been reached.

It may be recalled that about a year ago, the British and French governments, as mandatories for Palestine, Transjordan, and Syria, issued a joint declaration recognizing the special status of the Hejaz in the eyes of the Moslem world, agreeing to the constitution of a Moslem advisory council with its seat at Medina, and undertaking that any profits realized on the working of those sections of the railway under British and French control should be devoted, first to the maintenance and improvement of the railway as a whole, and then to the assistance of pilgrims.

NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE NAMED

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13 (Special Correspondence)—Judge George Connor, of the Superior Court, has been appointed Associate Justice on the North Carolina Supreme Court bench, by Governor Morant. He succeeded Judge W. A. Hoke, recently elevated to the Chief Justiceship. Judge Connor's father, Judge H. G. Connor, was formerly a member of the North Carolina Supreme Court. He was appointed to the Federal Bench by President Taft.

SHOE WAGES REDUCED

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 19—Edwin Newdick, chairman of the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration, today announced decisions awarding wage reductions netting 15 per cent on women's and children's shoes in local factories. The percentage reduction varies widely, ranging from nothing in some departments to 20 per cent in others.

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LOBBY'S DOCKETS ARE FILED EARLY

Transferred to Secretary of State for Detailed Audit

The dockets of legislative counsel and agents, which have been kept in the office of the sergeant-at-arms since the beginning of the session, were transferred today to the division of the Secretary of State's department, whose duty it is to check up the returns. Under the law, this transfer must be made within 30 days of the prorogation of the Legislature. But the work of completing the dockets returns in respect to details which employers must comply with is so nearly perfect that the transfer has been made, though not half the 30 days have elapsed. The record at the sergeant-at-arms office is that the employers show a genuine desire to comply with the law. Attempts to evade are exceedingly few.

Returns for the day were:

Charles L. Odell, treasurer of the Lord's Day League of New England, paid to Martin D. Kneeland, for services on the bills relating to Sabbath observance, \$50; to Samuel W. Mendum of Woburn, former State Representative, \$100.

Philip Stockton, chairman of the Boston clearing house committee, paid to Hutchins and Wheeler, for services on the taxation of national banks, \$400.

Alvan W. Holway, treasurer of the Sawyer Crystal Blue Company, paid to Claude L. Allen, for services on matters of interest to the company, \$500.

Michael J. Shea, treasurer of the state organization of masonry mechanics, paid to Denis J. Mahoney for services on all matters of interest relating to masonry mechanics, and for services on the state labor union bill and for the constitutional amendment to remove the word "proportional" from the Constitution in its application to taxation, \$60.

NORMAL CLASS GRADUATED

DANBURY, Conn., June 19 (Special)—The Danbury State Normal School graduated the largest class in its history today, when 140 seniors of the school received their diplomas. The reason for the exceptionally large graduating class was due to the closing of the school in Bridgeport last fall, and the consequent transferring of 78 pupils to the Danbury Institution.

N. CAROLINA SECOND PRIMARY

RALEIGH, N. C., June 19 (Special)—Frank Grish, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner of Labor and Printing, who ran second in the primary of June 7, has demanded a second primary, none of the four candidates having received a majority of the votes polled. The second primary, which will be state-wide, will be held July 5.

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BUYING time is now. Please call when in New York. To give details is a pleasure.

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60 West 50th St., N. Y. City Hats \$10.00 to \$20.00

625 Madison Ave., N. Y. City Hats one price only \$15.00

Volunteers Wanted

To sell copies of the Convention Extra

The Christian Science Monitor

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Boys over 16 years of age, or men, are desired

APPLY IN PERSON

Newsboy Committee, The Christian Science Monitor Convention Extra Committee, Room 805, 342 Madison Ave., New York City

JAPANESE TO TAKE UP WASHINGTON DUTIES

TOKYO, June 19 (AP)—Isaburo Yoshida, the newly appointed counselor of the embassy at Washington, will sail from Yokohama for the United States June 21, on the steamer Empress of Australia, his departure having been expedited that as soon as possible he may take up the embassy's work as Charge d'Affaires during the absence of an ambassador.

Mr. Yoshida will reach Washington about July 7. He will have charge of the Embassy pending the appointment and arrival of a successor to the retiring Ambassador, Masanao Hanihara, who resigned recently. Mr. Hanihara, it is understood here, will leave Washington about July 11.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN TOUR OREGON STATE

PORTLAND, Ore., June 13 (Special Correspondence)—A party of from 150 to 200 business men of Massachusetts will make an excursion to the Pacific coast in September, and will stop in Portland, according to Philip W. Blake, who is here perfecting arrangements for their accommodation. Mr. Blake conducted a similar excursion of Maine business men to this district last year.

The Massachusetts party will travel in a special train, leaving Boston Sept. 8 and returning there Oct. 9. Its members will investigate business prospects and to visit various recreational centers. The itinerary includes Montreal, Chicago, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, E. C. Victoria, B. C., Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Salt Lake, Denver, St. Louis and Niagara.

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Thousands Join Scouts, Reserves and the Camp Fire for Outdoor Study-Play

CAMP ANDREE AIMS TO TRAIN LEADERS

Develops Individual Capacity for Accomplishment Both in Directors and Girl Scouts

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 19.—Nearly 20 Girl Scout camps in New York and New Jersey next week will begin to receive the 25,000 and more Girl Scouts who are planning to pass their summer holidays in the open. Region No. 2, as the territory of the two states is known officially, is dotted with these vacation outposts, where all summer a continuous succession of jolly, care-free girls will join hands with thousands of their sisters throughout the United States and England in enjoying wholesome sport and happy companionship and in learning self-reliance.

With the opening of the camp season, Camp Andree Clark at Briarcliff Manor will come into renewed prominence. Beautiful for situation on the wooded hills of Westchester County, about 30 miles from New York City, this camp is under the immediate direction of the national headquarters, and because of this has come to have much more of a national than a local significance. It carries on two kinds of activity—training school for scout leaders and a vacation camp for the girls themselves.

The third national training school for girl scout leaders, which has been in session at Camp Andree since June 2, will close tomorrow, and on June 28 its place will be taken by groups of younger girls on holiday.

An important aspect of Scout work that was stressed in this year's work in the training school was the forest conservation. The first week, from June 2 to June 9, was devoted to reforestation of the Camp Andree property in accordance with plans submitted by the United States Bureau of Forestry.

Ernest Thompson Seton was at the camp during the week to assist in the work. When the younger girls assemble for their holiday, similar teaching in the care and replacing of trees will be given to them also. In addition to the care of trees, the girls will be taught something about the preservation of wild flowers.

When the vacation camp for girls begins on the 28th, the "Andree idea" will again be in use. This method of conducting a summer camp, known also as the "Patrol System" is praised by the officials at headquarters, who would like to see it become uniform throughout all Girl Scout camps.

Under the "Andree system," the girls live in small groups of eight, under a counselor, and each group is responsible for planning its day, for its marketing and cooking, for the cleanliness of its part of the camp, for its sports, and for its community work.

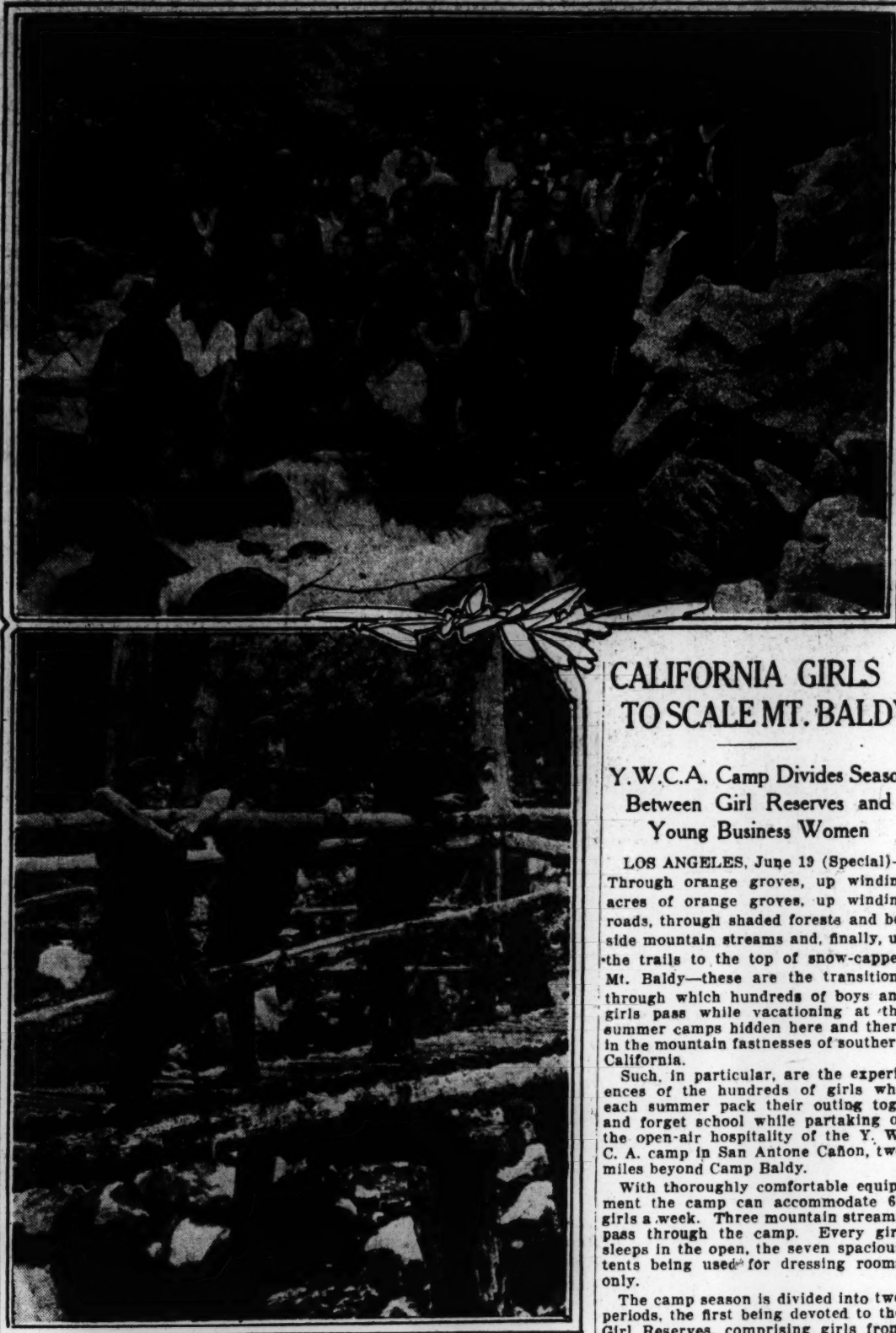
In each division of the camp there are two tents, each sheltering four girls, and a small tent for the counselor. Such a group has its own fireplace, a wash house, a "cache" in the ground for refrigerator, and dining table.

The girls decide among themselves who shall do the work of the day, and those who are assigned to the cooking "detail," provided with camp "money" that they have received in exchange for their pocket money sent from home, make a morning trip to the camp store, a commissary where they purchase the supplies for the day.

The whole camp community gets together several times a week for various sorts of entertainments and meetings, but the main part of the work goes on in these small groups in which a 14-year-old girl learns to develop her individual capacity at the same time that she is working and playing with a group. Miss Marian E. Troit of Winchester, Mass., and formerly of Mount Holyoke College, will be camp chief this season.

For experienced campers and for troops leaders who feel that they need practical scoutcraft there will be another part of the summer program, the "Andree Weeks" directed by Miss Dorothea Moore, at leader of the Girl Guides in England. Miss Carolyn Gray of New York will be an assistant.

Camp Andree was given to the National Council of Girl Scouts by William A. Clark, formerly Senator from Montana, and Mrs. Clark, as a memorial to the late Mr. Andree's affection for the Girl Scouts. Andree's father, a physician, lived in the city of New York, and the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and



LOS ANGELES GIRL RESERVES NEAR CAMP ESTELLE

CALIFORNIA GIRLS TO SCALE MT. BALDY

Y.W.C.A. Camp Divides Season Between Girl Reserves and Young Business Women

LOS ANGELES, June 19 (Special).—Through orange groves, up winding acres of orange groves, up winding roads, through shaded forests and beside mountain streams and, finally, up the trails to the top of snow-capped Mt. Baldy—these are the transitions through which hundreds of boys and girls pass while vacationing at the summer camps hidden here and there in the mountain fastnesses of southern California.

Such, in particular, are the experiences of the hundreds of girls who each summer pack their outfitting bags and forget school while vacationing at the open-air hospitality of the Y. W. C. A. camp in San Antonio Canyon, two miles beyond Camp Baldy.

With thoroughly comfortable equipment the camp can accommodate 60 girls a week. Three mountain streams pass through the camp. Every girl sleeps in the open, the seven spacious tents being used for dressing rooms only.

The camp season is divided into two periods, the first being devoted to the Girl Reserves, comprising girls from the seventh grade on up through the high school. The latter part of the season is given over to the young business women, who carry on a more leisurely program as compared with the strenuous activities of the Girl Reserves.

From the rising whistle at 6:30 o'clock to taps about 9 o'clock each night, the day is a full one for the younger girls. After the flag-raising ceremony, the morning room tents are inspected. This is starting point of the honor system of the camp. Honors go to individual girls and to the groups occupying each dressing tent.

The honor girl for the day is acknowledged leader for that day. She conducts the chapel of 10 to 15 minutes, when hymns are sung, a key-note poem for the day is read, a short talk is made and also an impromptu talk by some girl on the topic of the day. At night, the privilege of lighting the fire for the campfire program is given the honor girl.

One night a week is stunt night. Another night is called girl reserve night, when the work and ideals of the movement are brought out thoroughly for the camp is for all girls, whether members of the organization or not. There are 1200 Girl Reserves in Los Angeles.

The outing's climax is the awarding of honors to the "most friendly girl" of the camp, to the "best all-around girl" and other classifications. The hikes are increased each day in preparation for the final event, the ascension of Mt. Baldy.

WASHINGTON SCOUTS HOSTESSES TO N. E. A.

WASHINGTON, June 19 (Special).—Girl Scouts of the District of Columbia are making ready for activities at Camp Bradley, Magnolia, Md., which will open its third year on July 5. The camp accommodates from 100 to 125 girls a week, members from Baltimore and Washington going in weekly shifts to "give them all a chance." The district membership is about 800.

On July 1 the local organization will move into its new headquarters—the six-room "model home" cottage donated to the national organization by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. One of the first official "functions" held in this new home will be the open-house in honor of the delegates to the National Education Association convention June 29 to July 4, when the local Girl Scouts will be hostesses to the visiting teachers and all forms of boating and other aquatic sports. In fact, there are a number of so-called water carnivals featured during the summer season, which often attract hundreds of spectators from the neighboring towns. Parents of the children, though living at a distance, not infrequently make automobile trips to these camps during the summer.

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MANY CAMPS DOT NEW ENGLAND AREA

Organized Recreation Provided for Thousands of Youth Amid Inspiring Environs

It is not so many years ago, probably less than 15, that the summer camp idea for boys and girls had its start in the New England states. A college professor, seeking recreation in the "great open," conceived the plan of taking along two or three students and an armful of books.

Out of this has grown a maze of summer camps for young people. They are located in all the picturesque spots of the six New England states. They are of varied types and for different purposes, although the primary aim of all of them is to get boys and girls out in the open where they may benefit by a systematic form of exercise and regular hours of routine tasks. Coupled with it all has been the selection of sites that would afford scenic inspiration.

Some of these camps are along the Atlantic seaboard, a few in the region of Cape Cod, some along the shores of Long Island Sound, many among the picturesque lakes of the Granite State, scores of them on the coast line of Maine and among its hundreds of lakes, and still others amid the wilder scenery of the mountains.

Purposes of Camps

Most of these camps are conducted for the all-round plan of physical diversion, with just enough of the mental discipline to balance the physical. Some are conducted solely for a specific purpose—the study of basketry, the art of painting and modeling, an outline of navigation, the study of mechanics, some for the consideration of the natural sciences, others for woodcraft and a study of bird and animal life.

July 1, just after the schools close, is marked by an influx of thousands of boys and girls from the metropolitan centers to the camps of the various New England states, and the scenes at the transportation gateways are those bristling with juvenile effervescence, as expectant faces reveal the hope of a joyful summer season.

It is notable that some of the camps are made up of boys and girls coming from as far as Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, and even Denver, New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, however, furnish the greater number. There is one camp in Maine near the Belgrade Lake system which annually has a group from the larger cities of Ohio. Several Illinois cities are represented in one of the Vermont camps.

Solution of Problem

"What to do with the children in the school vacation," finds its solution, to quite an extent, in these summer camps of New England. Most of the children come from well-to-do families and it has always been a problem how to entertain the younger members of the family during this school gap. It is gratifying to the parents to know that their sons and daughters, while at these summer camps, are not only having a good time, but are being trained and disciplined, with such an admixture of relaxation that they hardly realize that they are living up to a set of rules. As a result, they leave the camps at the close of the season with ruddier cheeks and stronger muscles and better equipped in all ways for the regular school tasks that are before them.

Most of these camps are in charge of professors in colleges and instructors in preparatory schools, all of them specialists in their respective lines. In order to maintain the morale of these juvenile camps, so-called counselors are appointed from among the older students, and they take great pride in keeping a harmonious blend of all the camp activities and maintaining the best of good nature among all the members.

The girls' camps are carefully chaperoned and as rigidly disciplined as those of the boys and there are certain minor duties about the camps of both boys and girls that devolve upon the members, and this individual responsibility often brings out the finer personal qualities. In many of the athletic sports there is a healthy rivalry and in some of the larger camps a baseball league is formed and the records are all carefully kept and announced on bulletin boards.

Near Bodies of Water

Practically all of these camps are located near bodies of water, and the young people are taught swimming, rescue work, and all forms of boating and other aquatic sports. In fact, there are a number of so-called water carnivals featured during the summer season, which often attract hundreds of spectators from the neighboring towns. Parents of the children, though living at a distance, not infrequently make automobile trips to these camps during the summer.

THOUSANDS TO STUDY NATURE IN OAKLAND YEAR-ROUND CAMP

New Girls' Playground With Lakes and Woods Within City Limits Marks Another Camp Fire Achievement

By a Staff Correspondent

OAKLAND, Calif., June 13.—Dedication of the new Municipal Girls' Camp on Lake Chabot in Oakland June 23 marks completion of an important phase of organization work that has given this city one of the largest and most active group of Camp Fire Girls in California.

Upward of 700 Camp Fire Girls are interested in their project—a spacious building, painted and decorated by the girls themselves—for "year-round summers" of camp faring on the wooded acres of Ticonderoga within the city limits.

As a distinctive asset to the community, the new Girls' Camp is expected to eclipse many discursive little social clubs, as it bands thousands of Oakland girls into a unit with definite ideals and the strength of organization to put them into action. Outdoor cooking, dramatics, nature study and hikes are called the mechanics of a projected program that has for its real purpose the development of character and broad sympathies.

To Mrs. Ester W. Schneider, executive secretary of the Camp Fire Girls, belongs much credit for the meteoric rise of the Camp Fire movement in Oakland. She not only has established her work on a numerical basis but is devising an extensive program of activities—educational, cultural and social.

This program is linked up with the Oakland public schools. In July, for instance, girls of the Claremont School will present a camp pageant, which will be made a community affair, that interest of grown-ups may be enlisted in the Camp Fire Girls' work. Mrs. Schneider said:

"Insularity and a routine of mere camp life the Camp Fire Girls wish to avoid. Accessibility to our camp and year-round summers should make the Lake Chabot Camp an institutional center for our girls. But it should not be a mere institution, rather do we hope to make it a community for girls where good fun and life in tree houses and tents is made to keep pace with right thinking and an abiding appreciation of values."

LEADERS NEEDED FOR GIRL SCOUTS

Eight National and Two Regional Schools Offer Training

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 19.—The growing demand for young women trained as Girl Scout leaders is being met this summer by eight national training schools and two regional camps established in the different sections of the United States.

At these camp schools, instruction and practice in Scoutcraft for girls is offered by experienced Girl Scout leaders. Men and women versed in outdoor living and such special subjects as forestry, flower and bird conservation, folk dancing, deep-woods camping also will offer courses.

The three national training schools on the eastern coast are at Long Pond, Mass., at Rock Hill Camp, Putnam County, N. Y., and at Camp Andree, Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y. Sea Scouting is emphasized at Long Pond, forestry, nature lore and swimming at Lake Hill camp. A forestry program in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Forestry is announced at Camp Andree, where Ernest Thompson Seton will instruct. Camp Tell Trees, at Media, Pa., announces Miss Agnes Maynard, English Girl Guide leader, as an instructor.

Camp Juliette Low at Cloudland, Ga., and Region Nine Training School, at Medina Lake, Tex., offer training to young women in the south. Middle-western schools are Camp Proctor, at California, O., Camp Pleasant, at Lake Pleasant, Wis., and Camp Minnesota, at Superior National Forest, Minnesota.

A training camp for Region Twelve, serving Nevada, Utah, California and other western states, will be opened this summer.

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Annual Meeting

Washington, D. C.
June 29 - - July 4

The sessions of the Sixty-Second Annual Meeting of the National Education Association will be reported by a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. An advance article will be published in the Monitor on June 27, and illustrated reports on June 30, July 1, 2, 3, and 5.

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TROPICAL HUTS ARE FEATURE OF CAMP ON CATALINA ISLAND

Give Hawaiian Flavor to Girls' Picturesque Summer Playground Near Marine Gardens

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 19 (Special).—A picturesque characteristic of Toyon Camp on Catalina Island is the girls' huts made of palms giving the aspect of an Hawaiian village to the camp cove. The tennis courts and riding ring with a shady border of tall eucalyptus trees, of lacy pepper trees and fringed palms, also have a tropical flavor.

Toyon Camp named from the toyon berry, or holly fruit, coming to the strenuous pleasures of the mountain camp with those of the beach-side recreation spot. The finest of the marine gardens in Catalina waters lies within a stone's throw of the camp, and the tuna fishing grounds are within sight.

The camp is three miles from Avalon and can be reached only by launch or by a trail leading down from a road more than 1000 feet above. Walks and rides over the hills, observation of birds, flowers and the rich marine life, cruises and games, including riding, tennis, golf, basketball, archery,

target shooting, diversified by arts and crafts classes where basketry, leather work sketching, stenciling and needlework are taught—all make for a vacation of interest and activity.

Several "red letter days" mark the progress of the season. One is the annual pageant of Toyon, the berry that grows so profusely on the island. Another is "water sports day," near the end of the season, when only girls who have qualified as swimmers are permitted to use the canvas. A short service is conducted each Sunday morning under the trees. The thought of the camp is embodied in Toyon Club, an association of girls from 15 to 20 years of age, banded together to spread the love of the outdoors and to hold fast to the qualities of loyalty, helpfulness and good sportsmanship.

Tutoring facilities are provided for girls wishing to make additional credit in school work. As in most camps the climax of the day is the story hour around the camp fire, followed by singing by groups and ensemble.

GIRL SCOUTS LEAD PALO ALTO FIELD

Prepare for "Grand Opening" of Camp Chaparral With Mrs. Herbert Hoover's Aid

By a Staff Correspondent

PALO ALTO, Calif., June 18.—Troops are on the march in this stronghold of Girl Scoutdom in northern California. As if by prearrangement Palo Alto has become the center of Girl Scout work in this section of California just as the Camp Fire Girls have monopolized the San Francisco field. The opening of Camp Chaparral in the Big Basin, Santa Cruz County and the active participation of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, national president of the Girl Scouts, are of equal importance in the ranks of these girl troops.

With a program of play and work in the woods near Monterey, under the inspirational guidance of adult leaders, Camp Chaparral will open July 1 with Miss Vaal Stark, northern California regional director, in charge.

This camp is situated in the center of the State Redwood Park, and it will be a joyous march which 150 Scout girls will make to this camp for days of play, tempered with enough educational work of high order to enhance the fun of camp life.

Girls Scout troops in this section are directed by the council of 25, composed of representative women from various civic organizations in Palo Alto and thereabouts. This council engages its own local director, now Mrs. Jane Holsten, who has supervisory charge of unit troops in Palo Alto, Ravenswood, Menlo Park, Mayfield and Los Lomitas.

An auxiliary of Scout mothers has proved effective in welding these troop units together. Every effort is made to direct all activities along channels of useful endeavor and the close relationship existing between the Scout troops and adult leaders in the auxiliaries has done much to dignify the Girl Scout movement in this section and make it an outstanding example of constructive accomplishment.

An event of first importance in Girl Scout life is the field day, planned in connection with camp play. Athletic stunts, special dramatic skits, games and pantomime will be finished with a ceremony in which Mrs. Hoover will officiate as principal in a Court of Honor. She will confer merit badges on Girl Scouts entitled to these distinctions. Camp Chaparral will close Aug. 12.

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Campcraft Spreading Throughout Nation as America's Girls Plan for Summer

SCOUTING SPREADS THROUGH NATION

Folklore Pageants and Old English Ballads Making Wide Appeal to American Girlhood

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 19.—Robin Hood roaming the woods of Wisconsin, and Snow White and the seven dwarfs at home anywhere in the forests of the middle west where girl voices sing their legends—this may be expected this summer with Girl Scouts making the singing of old English ballads and the acting of immemorial fairy tales a part of their camp program.

Lake Pleasant, Wis., new summer camp home of Chicago and Cook County scouts, invites folklore pageants. Its 40 acres of lake shore contain natural amphitheatres. Scouts already have made costumes suitable for Robin's "merrie band," the raggle-taggle gypsies and other favorite characters of old ballads.

Because girls have a natural feeling for folklore and a love for the gaiety of old English songs, and because acting them is an instinct, this program is more spontaneous than formal, Miss Emilia Thorsell, director of the Girl Scouts of Chicago, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. She said:

"The girls need not have exceptional voices; a sweet narrative voice is enough. We are trying to raise the standard, not only of singing, but of songs. These ballads, so filled with imagination, naturally replace the current songs of the hour which the girls sing only because they know no better ones."

More attention will be given to the study of birds, flowers and trees, Miss Thorsell said. Mrs. Bertha Chapman Cady, of national headquarters, has outlined a course in flower study which will be used here as a guide to winning the Scout's flower-finder badge. The study of nature carries with it the teaching of conservation of natural beauty.

Instead of picking flowers for specimens, girls will be taught to draw or photograph them. Similarly, Scouts will pursue birds with their cameras. Camp cooking is to be taught with a view to making the training camp life in the home as well as in the woods.

Activity in Recreation

A Scouts' day at Lake Pleasant, as at all Scout camps, is a full day, bearing little resemblance to the summer boarding house or hotel veranda type of vacation which it replaces. From 6 in the morning to taps at night it is filled with work, play and instruction, Miss Thorsell said, outlining the free, yet systematic, program of activities.

Effort is made to keep the large-scale method out of camping. Although 120 girls are expected in camp each week, they will be grouped in patrols of eight. These patrol units in turn will be formed into small camps of 24 girls, each circling about a central camp fire.

Apart from the main camp, there will be one small camp for eight girls, to be known as pioneer camp. This is opened only to experienced Scouts, for pioneering means "roughing it," pitching one's own tent, building incinerator and cache and cooking all one's own meals over a camp fire.

Adult leaders will accompany girls on all rambles, but responsibility will rest with girls. Under a system of self-government, which has been tried successfully, all camp problems will be discussed by a court of honor, composed of patrol leaders, which will meet each morning.

Nature study, life-saving drills and a course in English ballads in costume will be camp features for 1500 Girl Scouts of Minneapolis, Minn. Girls from the 57 troops will go to Camp All's Well, on Nine-Mile Creek, near Minneapolis, for intensive training courses lasting a week. Living in log cabins and tents, they will learn the mysteries of camping and will study bird and plant lore.

Wisconsin and Ohio
Girl Scouts of Milwaukee, Wis., will have an excellent camp, as result of a campaign to buy a site on Booth Lake, 30 miles southwest of Milwaukee. The girls started out to raise \$30,000 and the fund was over-subscribed \$17,261. Buildings will be erected to house 100 girls a time. Effort will be made to give girls knowledge with which to make the greatest use of the outdoor opportunities that Wisconsin offers. Athletics and water sports will be a feature.

To put beauty into scouting is one of the aims of the Cleveland (O.) Girl Scouts, therefore they emphasize dramatics. This summer they will dramatize folk songs and give a water pageant. Athletics, nature study and life-saving will play an important part also.

A patrol system similar to that in Chicago will be used. P. A. Hoerst, a citizen of Cleveland, has given to this group the use of a 1000-acre farm with a 50-acre lake and river for canoeing near Burton, O. Tents accommodate 88 at a time, with permanent assembly hall, dining room and kitchen. The work is supported by the Cleveland community fund. Recently an additional fund of \$7000 was raised for camp equipment.

Classes in archery, drawing, storytelling and folk dancing will feature the annual encampment of Girl Scouts of Cincinnati, O., and vicinity at Camp



Paul Thompson



Paul Thompson

Underwood

PART OF DAILY ROUTINE OF CAMP FIRE AND GIRL SCOUTS IN SUMMER STUDY-PLAYGROUNDS
Left: New York Girl Scouts Raising Night's Shelter. Upper: Leaders of San Francisco Camp Fire's Morning Marathon. Center: New York Scout Testing Her Skill. Lower Right: Scout Primary Class in Archery at Camp Andree, National Headquarters at Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCOUTS GOING TO EUROPE

Massachusetts Names 14 Girls as Delegates to July World Encampment in England

Proctor on the Ohio River, atop a bluff, 12 miles east of the city. The camp will have a dramatic club directed by an experienced dramatic worker. The big day is the annual fête Aug. 30, when former campers come back for a reunion.

Akron (O.), Girl Scouts have a permanent camp at Yellow Creek Falls, six miles from the city. This site, used temporarily for the last three years, was given the Scouts recently. The Akron district troops number 28, with nearly 600 girls enrolled. New facilities at the camp will make it possible to accommodate about 300 this season. Swimming and life-saving will be features.

Scouting in Other States

A camp "mother" will be an innovation at the Detroit Girl Scouts' camp in Oakland this summer. The camp will care for 72 girls a week in July and 100 a week in August. Dramatization of old English ballads around the camp fire will be new here also. Bird walks, star gazing, and nature talks made up much of the program. A tent will be provided where the girls' mothers may stay when they visit.

Indianapolis (Ind.) Girl Scouts will maintain their camp at Seventy-Fifth Street and College Avenue, in charge of Miss India Wilson and seven assistants. Two weeks will be devoted to training leaders, four weeks to troops of 30 Scouts each week, and one week to Negro Scouts. Troops from neighboring cities will be entertained. It is arranged that one day each week an expert will speak. On this day work for the merit badge will take place and a court of award will be held to disburse honors.

Girl Scout troops of Louisville, Ky., will camp for a month at Guydon's Mill, a beautiful spot in the wilds on a creek, near Crestwood, 18 miles from the city. This abandoned mill has a dam which forms a swimming and boating lagoon. The camp will accommodate 40 girls each week.

The first summer camp of Girl Scouts from St. Louis, Mo., will be held in July at La Barque, in the Ozarks. The camp will accept 28 girls at each of four sessions of one week each, devoted to nature study. Miss Margery Edgar, director of National Camp No. 7 and the first to introduce ballad production in Girl Scouting, will be in immediate charge.

Kansas City (Mo.) Girl Scouts will be allowed the use of the Boy Scout camp, Dan Sayre, this month. About 125 Girl Scouts are expected to attend this Ozark Mountain camp during the period allowed them.

The Girl Scouts of Phoenix, Ariz., are a junior branch of the Girl Scouts, which will establish a camp at Sulphide del Rey, in the Pinal Mountains, near Globe, 100 miles east of Phoenix.

Horseback excursions are to be an important feature for Santa Fe (N. M.) Girl Scouts.

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AMERICAN SCOUTS GOING TO EUROPE

Massachusetts Names 14 Girls as Delegates to July World Encampment in England

For the first time in the history of the Girl Scout movement in America a delegation of Girl Scouts will go abroad, sailing June 27 from Montreal, to an international council meeting calling together representatives of the Girl Scout and similar organizations from many parts of the world.

"International Week" will be observed at Foxlease Park, New Forest, near Southampton, England, from July 16 to 23, and the American Girl Scouts have been asked to send a quota of members to the group of over 600 which will gather there that week on the estate given to the Girl Scouts in England by Mrs. Archibald Sanderson, an American woman who formerly made her home in Washington, D. C.

Representatives of France, Belgium, Holland, Japan, China, Hungary, Chile, Latvia, South Africa, Canada, Australia, India, Malta and the West Indies will gather. Massachusetts will send 14 girls.

The hope of establishing a closer bond between Girl Scouts of America and Girl Scouts of other countries has been crystallizing steadily among Scout officials. As an immediate and practical step in this direction the sending of such a delegation to the international encampment in England was advocated in April at the national Girl Scout convention in Chicago. At that time the invitation to the American girls to be guests of the English girls at the camp home was made public.

Mrs. Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scouts of America, said at the convention:

"Accepting this invitation means more than just getting to know English girls. We will be able to help them in several ways. In certain fields, such as camping and organization, American girls lead. England needs help in these fields. We hope that the experience of meeting delegates, too, will have the natural effect of strengthening the ties that mean friendly relations between nations."

Many of the girls in the Massachusetts delegation are Golden Eaglets, which is the highest award in the power of the organization to give. Some others anticipate achieving the coveted status before the sailing date.

In the interval between the date of arrival in Liverpool, July 7, and the date of the meeting, July 11, the American girls will be in the hands of the English girls.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S CAMP FIRE SPENDS SUMMER IN REDWOODS

Study-Playground in Mountains Teaches Both Idealism and Practical Homecraft

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 19.—More than 600 Camp Fire Girls of San Francisco will open their summer playground at Camp Wasibo, an open space dotted with white tents in a redwood nook of the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Settling to regular camp life with frequent hiking, including over-night trips, the camp is limited to 75 girls at one time, with contingents alternating weekly.

"Wasibo" is typical of the idealism and purpose of the Camp Fire Girls organization. In the Klamath Indian language it means "Mountain Streams"—expressive of joy, freedom and activity.

The San Francisco Camp Fire Girls strive to keep this idealism aglow and are intent on avoiding mere organization. They are emphatic that the unique San Francisco headquarters, equipped as a craft shop where girls may learn the generalities of home life, is in no sense a prosaic "club." Miss Elisha Mosgrove, director, said in an interview:

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SACRAMENTO ENDS 1ST CAMP FIRE YEAR

Grounds in Sierra Nevada Accommodate 50—Kiwanis Club to Donate Cabin Near City

By a Staff Correspondent

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 19.—(Special)—Camp Fire Girls in Sacramento have just completed their first year as an independent organization, under the leadership of Miss Geraldine Pratt. During that period they have grown in numbers and in Camp Fire ideals, stressing particularly the winning of homecraft honors and living up to the second law of the Fire—"Give Service."

Every month the Girls' Council, made up of one representative from each Camp Fire group, meets at headquarters and plans the big group activities. The Petaga and Ganeshah groups recently competed for national honors, singing "The Walking Song" and "Sheltering Flame." The Petaga group won by a small margin.

Sacramento girls soon will receive a gift from the Kiwanis Club of a splendid cabin on the banks of the American River, a mile and a half from the end of the car line, where picnics, hikes and week-end trips can be made. From Aug. 1 until school the cabin will be filled with girls camping for four or five days at a time.

Camp Nawata, situated on the road to Lake Tahoe, 8 miles from Sacramento, is a summer camp in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where the girls will stay from June 23 to July 28, enjoying all the thrills of sleeping out on beds of pine needles, learning how to make biscuits in a reflecting oven, blazing trails and living together in the real joy of the Camp Fire. Fifty girls attend camp at one time, supervised by a corps of councilors well equipped to teach campcraft, handicraft and nature lore.

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NUMBER OF RUSSIAN STUDENTS FALLS TO ABOUT PRE-WAR LEVEL

National Appropriation Too Small to Provide Education for More Than Some 90,000

MOSCOW, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—All the universities and higher technical schools in the Russian Soviet Federation are now carrying out drastic reductions in the number of their students. The total number of students in these institutions will be reduced from 140,000 to 90,000, according to a statement recently made by Mr. Lunacharsky, chief assistant to Mr. Lunacharsky, the Commissioner for Education.

Part of this reduction will be achieved by severely limiting the number of students who will be admitted to the universities and technical schools next year. At the same time the universities are now being vigorously combated with a view to excluding the less capable students, together with those whose education is regarded by the Government as least desirable.

Elimination on Class Lines
This process of elimination, as Hodorovsky declared, is being conducted frankly along class lines. Working-class students are only to be expelled in cases where they are hopelessly badly prepared or where they have shown complete incapacity to profit by their studies. Children of middle-class families are held to much higher standards of achievement. Political considerations also affect the matter of selection to some extent. The writer heard of a case in which a student was expelled on the ground that he failed to differentiate accurately between the different radical parties in America.

Along with the general reduction in the number of university students there has gone on "cheeska" or cleansing of the Communist students in the higher institutions of learning, and many of these have been expelled from the party and sometimes, in addition, from the universities, either because their political opinions were heterodox or because their attitude toward their studies was judged unsatisfactory. In institutions where the "cleansing" has not yet taken place the Communist students are busily conning the works of F. C. Zinoviev and other recognized authorities on Bolshevik theory and practice so as not to be found wanting in "politgrammata" (political

knowledge) when they are called up to reexamination.

Reduction to Pre-War Number

The reasons for the reduction in the number of students are obvious and cogent. With appropriations that amount to perhaps a fourth of the pre-war figure the universities have been attempting to maintain and educate a larger number of students than in Tsarist times. If, as is contemplated, the total number of students is reduced to 90,000, this will mean a return to the pre-war figure.

As a result, material conditions of higher education in Russia have been almost incredibly difficult. Mikheev, a writer in Pravda, declares that the average monthly salary of a professor at the present time is a little more than \$15, less than 10 per cent of the pre-war average. Moreover, the professors have often been unjustly treated in the reapportionment of rooms which recently took place all over Moscow, and some of them have been put out of their living quarters without having any other places assigned them. Because of their meager salaries professors hold several teaching positions and also work in government institutions. Naturally, under these conditions they can only give scant attention to their academic work.

The condition of many of the students is little better than that of the professors. They are usually very poor and live in crowded quarters which are not conducive to study. Their preparation, especially in the case of the working-class students is often defective. Due to the large number of students the laboratories in many of the universities are perpetually overcrowded.

In view of these very unfavorable material conditions and the difficulty of improving them because of the Government's financial shortage, there is much to be said, from the practical standpoint, in favor of the present policy of reduction and giving a better qualitative education to a smaller number of students. At the same time it is little short of a tragedy that the Russian youth, who has developed an unmistakable thirst for education and the revolution, should find possibilities for gratifying this thirst suddenly curtailed.

Some Rare Bird-Visitors

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

IT HAS been well said that if one abide in patience, much of the world's pageantry will pass before one's door. This is peculiarly true with the student of bird life. If the dweller in the open is watchful and diligent, without leaving his premises, at his very door, as it were, he will see and hear many of the most attractive, as well as the rarest of the birds. A multiplicity of duties having kept me in a rather small radius, geographically, this year, I have been content for the most part to study the bird life that has passed our way, and the experience has not been dull by any means.

To be sure, some of the welcome visitors of last year failed to appear this season, notably the olive-backed thrush, whose song one may evening last year recalled so happily the great spruce woods of the north, where he is the veritable wood-ringer; and the white-crowned sparrows also forgot to call, or came when we were looking in another direction. But the hermit thrush, sweetest singer of all the bird chorus, spent a week about our lawn and garden—regaling us with his delicious melody both at morning and at evening. The wood thrush also came, the first time I have heard his delightful roundelay in Massachusetts. Next to the hermit, the song of the wood thrush is the most delightful of the thrush family.

Later in May the black-poll warbler paid us a brief visit, and went on his way to the woods of the north, where he nests among the dense evergreens. While the black-poll is not a notable singer, bird lovers are always glad to add this warbler to their lists, perhaps because of its peculiar utterances. Its notes are so fine spun and wiry that you could well believe it a harvest-fly, or some other strident-voiced insect. But there is this difference: while there is little or no cadence to the harvest-fly's utterance, the black-poll's song is a perfect musical swell, an altogether unique performance. This warbler, modestly dressed in black and white, will be found only by those whose ears are keen for the unusual in bird notes.

To our great delight, the happiest of all the meadow minstrels, the bobolink, called briefly, but long enough to give us a snatch of its minstrelsy, just enough mentally to transport us to the grassy meadows in our little Maine valley, where this noisy habitant makes merry throughout the long June days. He is indeed a gay fellow, and when, as sometimes happens, I hear a resident of the middle Atlantic states relate his experience in killing these joyous creatures to transform them into a highly delectable pie, it seems that such disregard for the beautiful in nature is beyond the power of words to describe. Yet such is the case; and the reed birds, or rice birds, as the bobolinks are suc-

cessfully termed on their southern journey in the fall of each year, are destroyed by thousands. An excuse put forth in defense of this ruthless slaughter is that the bobolinks eat great quantities of grain and rice, and thus become a pest; another excuse is that at that season of the year, being clad in modest brown, and songless, and also being excessively fat because of much eating, they offer no attraction aesthetically, and they make an excellent pie. But it seems quite certain that if these hunters would spend a few hours on a June day in some favorite haunt of this bubbling spring of melody, their appetite for bobolink pie would fall away.

The towhees also drop in upon us now and then, and it seems that they are nesting in the neighborhood. A friendly catbird has furnished us with much entertainment, and at this writing is a constant singer throughout the day. His nest is in the shrubbery at the back of the vegetable garden, and he is a frequent visitor in the grape arbor, where the rapidly developing leaves afford him proper shelter. He has regaled us with some of his most entrancing songs, and his repertoire is extensive, for he is a good mocker. On a recent morning, as I was admiringly surveying the Hawthorne tree just bursting into bloom from its dense foliage came, as I thought, the call of a blue jay. Yet I wondered that he was so tame, for usually in the nesting season the jays are rather shy. But in a moment the secret was cleared up, for a catbird crossed to my side of the tree still uttering the strident jay-notes. This was my first experience in hearing jay-talk by proxy. But the catbird's notes when he is on his own ground are exquisite, and I am always grateful when a pair of these fascinating visitors settle down for a long stay in our neighborhood. There is a quality of soliloquy and reminiscence in the melodious notes of the catbird when he is not mocking another singer that will compare favorably with the best in bird song.

The blue-headed vireo called one morning in mid-May and for a few moments gave a fine exhibition of vireo music. Although its song differs considerably from that of the red-eyed vireo—the cheerful bird, a common summer resident with us—yet the notes bear characteristics of the family so plainly that there is no mistaking them. The blue-headed vireo has a warbling song of rich tone, among all the members of a family noted for its fine vocalists, excelled only by the yellow-throated vireo.

Another welcome visitor was the rose-breasted grosbeak. I first heard his fine lyrical song, ringing and melodious, when the cherry trees were in full bloom. There he was among the snow-white blossoms, his dress of black and white, and the wonderful rose tint of the breast making a striking picture amid his bower of bloom. He loves cherry blossoms, and one could believe he was voicing his gratitude at finding so ample a feast. At any rate, in whatever degree he may

have lessened the cherry crop, it is of trifling importance in comparison with the joy we derive from the presence of so beautiful and charming a visitor. There have been many other callers, and on the whole we feel that our springtime study of the birds has not been barren, even though our observations have been confined to a comparatively small area.

CLERGYMAN BUILDS HOUSES IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, June 4 (Special Correspondence)—There is more true religion in Mr. Hall's bricks and mortar than in most sermons. Such was the comment of the Irish Times on the efforts of one private citizen of Dublin, the Rev. D. Hall, of one of the Protestant churches in the city. Mr. Hall has obtained the permission of the Ministry for Local Government to go ahead with a campaign to build in the city 1000 houses a year for five years. He has also obtained the co-operation of the members of the Builders' Federation, the help of the Dublin commissioners, and the willingness of the operatives in the building trades to have wages reduced to an economic level.

As a result of guaranteed employment for five years, the workers have pledged their agreement to such a "cut." Mr. Hall, in speaking of the scheme, said he believed that all that was necessary to insure support for the scheme was to arouse people to a sense of their moral responsibility. His great idea is to improve the conditions under which the poor live in the slums of Dublin.

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BOMBAY ASSAILS LIQUOR PROBLEM

Committee Reports That Absolute Prohibition Is Only Policy for Indian Province

BOMBAY, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—The report of the committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has recently been published. It is a valuable document, covering the whole of the drink problem and embodying several recommendations as to what action the Government should take to deal with that problem. The verdict of the committee upon the present excise policy is that it has failed in its pro-

complete prohibition should be introduced throughout the presidency. But it has indicated with sufficient clearness that it need not take a longer period than 10 years.

The committee has decided that the local option should be the first step facilitating the introduction of prohibition. Its recommendations regarding the system of rationing control in mill areas, special licenses, foreign liquors, etc., are all designed to carry out this policy. The committee lays stress upon the necessity of placing foreign liquor on the same footing as the country liquor in all the restrictive measures suggested. Control of foreign liquor is vested in the Government of India, while the excise of country liquor is transferred department under the Provincial Government. Unless the Imperial Government falls in with the provincial policy, a majority of the members point out, the result of all temperance measures will be to bring about an increase in the consumption of cheap foreign liquor. The policy of "rationing" followed in this presidency for the last few years, they say, has been accompanied by an increase in the sale of cheap foreign liquor. The committee recommends the continuation of the present policy of "rationing" liquor with the proviso that the reduction every year of the previous year's sales should be 10 per cent instead of 5 per cent as at present.

The committee has indicated certain sources of taxation to provide the Government's revenue, which will suffer a reduction of not less than 30,000,000 rupees, if its proposals are carried out. The new proposals only constitute an extension and acceleration of the Government's own program, which aims at reducing and ultimately abolishing the trade and consumption of liquor.

EDINBURGH COLLEGE GETS NOTED TEACHER
EDINBURGH, June 7 (Special Correspondence)—The board of management of the Edinburgh College of Art met recently and unanimously agreed to recommend the appointment of Gerald Moira, late professor of painting at the Royal College of Art, London, as director of the college. The appointment has now to be confirmed by the Town Council. The director, Sir John Morley Fletcher, Edinburgh, to take up similar work at Santa Barbara, Calif. Mr. Moira was for 25 years professor of mural and decorative painting in London, and his art is especially strong in decorative quality and in design. He has specialized in mural decoration, and in the designing of stained glass. Mr. Moira has a wide knowledge of British art education and of Continental movements. He is in touch with all kinds of commercial art and its application to industry, and is widely known as a lecturer to trade students.

Mr. Moira has been commissioned to paint portraits of Sir John Staines, Sir John Parratt, Lord Roberts for Magdalen College, Oxford, and Lord Jersey, for the Society of Druids. He is vice-chairman of the architectural and industrial design committee of the Royal Society of Arts. Edinburgh's artistic future should be considerably enriched through the new director's experience, as he is in direct touch with most channels through which good industrial art can find a market.

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INTERNATIONALISM PLAYS PART EVEN IN LEAGUE PERSONNEL

Many Unions, of Different Nationalities in Secretariat Raises Question of a New "Geneva Type"

GENEVA, May 27 (Special Correspondence)—Probably only those who have visited the secretariat offices at Geneva of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office have any conception of the unique nature of the staffs at work in these two buildings. The two organizations employ together between 600 and 700 persons drawn from all parts of the world and representing between 30 and 40 nationalities. Nowhere else in the world can one find working together people of so many different races all on a footing of equality.

Every branch of the work undertaken has its distinct section, in which the personnel is as varied as possible and chosen with careful eye to the nature of the work—especially in cases where of international bias might have in play or cause, suspicion—the work is closely coordinated and forms a complete machine.

Two Official Tongues
The League has two official languages—English and French. An effort two years ago, to make Spanish an official language was not successful. The representative of any member state has a right in any gathering of the League to speak in his own tongue provided he assures himself an interpreter in English or French.

Thus, while the members of the secretariat staffs represent many races and many tongues they have always one thing in common—a thorough knowledge of one or both of the official languages. This has had an effect upon the selection, as it has called for a kind of internationalism, even in play or cause, suspicion—the work is closely coordinated and forms a complete machine.

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A brief inquiry made recently by the writer showed that there are here many international matrimonial alliances.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Betsy and Betsy Junior Hear a Story

By RALPH BERGENGREN

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THE rain fell, not very hard, but hard enough to keep Betsy in the house. It made distant things, like trees across the road and the big house behind the trees for people, and the little house for hens behind the big house for people, look misty. It made the road shiny, and the lawn of Betsy's father's house very green to look at.

Betsy stood at the window and looked at these things and wondered what to do next, for she had been looking at pictures in a book until she had looked at all the pictures there were, and it didn't seem worth while looking at them again so soon. Betsy junior, whom she held in her hand, looked over the window sill and smiled and smiled. She would have smiled just the same if it had been sunny or if it had been snowing. She would have smiled if it had been a dark night and nothing in sight for anybody to smile at. For Betsy junior was made that way. She was always smiling. She kept on smiling even if she was laid down flat on her back and closed her large blue eyes and went to sleep.

Betsy could see up and down the road. Presently she saw somebody coming on foot in a rain-coat, and knew a long way off that it was the Funny Man taking a morning walk, rain or no rain. Betsy hoped he was going to stop, but he got nearer, and then he kept on going just as if he wasn't going to stop at all.

Betsy pounded on the window pane with her fist, but that didn't make much noise, and he kept right on going. Then she rapped with her knuckles, but that didn't make much noise either. Then she thumped on the window pane with Betsy junior's head, and that made such a loud noise that the Funny Man heard it. And anybody could have seen that Betsy junior liked having the window pane thumped with her head, for she kept right on smiling. The Funny Man turned around and came up the path, and Betsy ran to open the front door.

"Good morning, madame," said the Funny Man, politely taking off his wet hat.

Little drops of water
Falling like a hat
Make a little ocean
On the nice door mat.

Little grains of road dust
Mixing with the flood
Make a lot of bother
Turning into mud.

So when it is raining,
If you would be neat,
When you enter in a house
Always wipe your feet.

"And now," continued the Funny Man, having hung up his wet coat, for he was quite at home in Betsy's father's house, "what does your dear child, Betsy junior, want, that makes her knock on the window?"

"She wants you to tell us a story," said Betsy. "It's too wet for us to go out."

"It's a fine, warm, sunny day," said the Funny Man. "How's that for a story?"

"I don't mean that kind of story," said Betsy. "I mean a story about something nice that happened to the little girl who had so many uncles."

"I see what you have in mind," said the Funny Man. "You want me to tell you a story about Suzette Tinkerman. Now keep very quiet while I think."

So Betsy kept very quiet, and Betsy junior kept very quiet and the Funny Man sat in a chair and thought and thought.

"As you may remember," said the Funny Man, "once upon a time there was an intelligent little girl named Suzette Tinkerman who had more stout, middle-aged, jolly-looking uncles than any other girl in the world."

"There was a lobsterman on the beach," said Betsy, "and she let him use her tin pail to dip water out of his boat. I remember."

"Now you must imagine that it was spring where Suzette Tinkerman lived, and there was a circus coming, and Suzette couldn't go to it because Mr. Tinkerman had to be away on business and Mrs. Tinkerman had a tenth cousin coming to visit, and the tenth cousin did not like circuses."

She was a queer creature.
You'd hardly suppose
Anyone at a circus
Would turn up the nose.

But this one considered
All circuses foolish,
And when she had made up
Her mind she was mullish.

"I don't think I would have cared much for that circus," said Betsy. "Probably not," said the Funny Man, "and neither did Suzette Tinkerman. But she was an intelligent little girl, and knew that it would not be polite for her mother to take her to the circus while her tenth cousin was visiting. So Suzette made the best of it in her intelligent way, and tried to look forward to the visit of her mother's tenth cousin. But she was very much disappointed."

"I wish she went to the circus after all," said Betsy.

"About a week before the circus," said the Funny Man, "Suzette was sitting on the front steps, trying to look forward to the visit of her mother's tenth cousin, and that was such hard work that it made her frown terribly, and grit her little teeth, and clench her little fists, and stamp her little feet, when who should come along but the postman, with such a big bag of letters it was all he could do to carry it."

"Good morning, little Suzette," said the postman cheerfully, emptying his bag of mail on the piazza. "Got a few letters this morning for your mother."

"Why! Why! Why!" exclaimed Suzette. "I never saw so many letters at once in all my life!"

"Neither did I," said the postman. "Neither did I. Not to one person. No, ma'am."

I've carried letters
There and here
For upwards now
Of forty years.

But this I'll say:
And I'll tell you—
I never saw
A mail like that!

"I must call my mother," said Suzette. "She'll be astonished."

"I'm sure she will," said the postman. "And glad I am she does not live any further away from the Post Office."

"So away went the postman," continued the Funny Man, "with a light bag and a light heart, and Suzette called her mother, who was very much surprised to see so many letters. But Mrs. Tinkerman was a practical woman, so she picked up a letter and opened it with a hairpin, and who do you think it was from?"

"I think it was from one of Suzette's Uncle Thomases," said Betsy.

"You think rightly," said the Funny Man. "It was a very neatly written letter and it said that next Friday afternoon, which was the day of the circus, Uncle Thomas was coming to take Suzette. And then Mrs. Tinkerman opened another letter with her hairpin, and it said that next Friday afternoon, which was the day of the circus, Uncle Thomas was coming to take Suzette to the circus. I don't know how many letters there were, but when Mrs. Tinkerman had read the last of them it was nearly time for supper."

"And did they all come together and take Suzette to the circus?" asked Betsy.

"They did," said the Funny Man. "They all came together on a special train, and there were so many of them that they filled all the reserved seats."



"Friends," in Nymphenburg Park, Germany

Nature Lore—How to Begin

"I'd like to know all about birds and animals, like you," cried Jack.

"So would I!" echoed Rob. "And flowers and trees, and—and everything!"

"Well, if you feel that way, you probably will, some day," said Uncle Dick. "Why don't you begin right away? There's no time like the present, you know."

"But you've been all over the world and studied at college. It'll be a long time before I know much," said Rob.

"Now, let me tell you something!" their uncle answered. "Take a half-mile around your home this summer. Rob, Jack, you take another half-mile. Then each of you go and make a study of your half-mile. Get up early in the morning and go out into the woods, or the fields, or by the brook or river, whatever it happens to be that your half-mile contains. It doesn't matter for the size of the plenty to keep you busy, whichever it is."

"Make a real study of it. Listen to those early morning birds. Remember the songs, so that you will not get them mixed up. Find out what bird it is that sings. Look it up in the bird book, and don't leave that bird until you really know him. Do the same with the animals that live within that half-mile radius. You have no idea what fun you will have comparing notes."

"If you were only going to be there, you could tell us such a lot!" said Jack.

"Well, you will remember it a great deal better if you discover it for yourselves," said Uncle Dick. "You must have a notebook, and put everything down, or you will be sure to forget. I will tell you the same, boys, and the autumn we will have a fine time reading and telling our reports."

"Oh, can we really? That'll be fun! But there won't be so very much to compare in two half-miles, will there?" said Rob.

"Well, that's where you are mistaken! Each section of country, no matter how small, has its own special kinds of plants and animals, many of which are never found in the next section to it. So you see, it is just as interesting to wander over a half-mile as over a half-dozen miles, if you really want to learn definite facts about nature."

"I hadn't thought about that," said Jack.

"Come, now! You would not expect to see water snakes, muskrats or any wading birds on the high meadows behind the barn, would you? And you would not look for woodchucks, quails and vesper sparrows, down by the creek? That tells you this very important fact, that any species of plant or animal may be spread over an entire state, or half a continent, and yet it is to be found only on that kind of ground that is best suited to it. The first thing that a naturalist has to learn in regard to an animal that he wishes to study is: What kind of surroundings does it love? For, of course, animals are very particular in choosing a locality that has plenty of the kind of food that they can eat, the kind of land that they can build homes upon, and the kind of weather that they like. There are certain kinds of snails that will live in one corner of your farm land, and nowhere else. A pair of wrens live in the tool-house; but there are no others of that kind to be found in the whole county. Certain birds come to the gardens each season, but they are never found anywhere else."

"Think of it! Then our reports will be entirely different from one another, won't they?" cried Rob.

"Of course they will. That will be the very best part of it," said Uncle Dick. "I tell you, boys, your eyes will get well sharpened before the end of the summer, and your ears, too! Think what it will mean to wander off and around that half-mile of yours! Instead of a 'hike' it will be an excursion, full of all sorts of interesting possibilities of discovery."

"Oh, that's jolly!" cried Rob. "Say, Jack, I choose the meadow beyond the fence with the brook running through it for my half-mile!"

"And I choose the pasture and the hemlock woods," cried Jack.

"And I'll report on the half-mile surrounding my camp," said Uncle Dick.

A Toy Garden

IT LOOKED like a long box covered with white net, but when you peeped through a little round hole at one end you saw what seemed to be a lovely garden. The ground was bright and glittering, and there was a pool with waterlilies on it, and beautiful trees and flowers.

Everywhere there were little girls and boys, though you did not see them all at first, for they were hiding in the flowers, and some were perched up high in the trees, laughing at you. One little child stood, with outspread arms, on a floating waterlily. There were birds and butterflies that looked just as if they were flying about, and if you moved the box a little the silver tendrils hanging from the trees quivered as if stirred by a breeze.

The little girl to whom the toy belonged declared she felt as if she could step right into the garden, and after she had looked at it for some time it seemed strange to find herself in an ordinary room. As she loved it so much, perhaps some other boys and girls may like to know how to make it.

First of all, you need an ordinary long-shaped tin biscuit box without a lid. Give it to someone who can cut tin, and ask him to cut out the two sides of the box, but to leave a framework of tin. The bottom of the box and the two ends must be left just as they are. In one end have a round hole cut about the size of a sixpence, not bigger, or the peep into the garden will not give you so much pleasure. The pool of water can be made by sticking a small round piece of green paper to the floor of the box. That bright transparent paper you get on crackers would make a lovely pool. Scatter all round it humps of alum to look like rocks, and the sparkling frost you get for Christmas trees. The tin at the back of the box can be left bright, but it might have red and green stars stuck on it.

Now cut out some strong arches in high in the trees, and fasten them firmly with wire to the sides of the box. The large end must go at the back, and the small arch near the eyehole, so that

when you peep through you seem to look down a long vista. Cover these arches with colored grasses and bright tinsel flowers. For the waterlilies get some pink and yellow everlasting flowers, and put a drop of glue under each to keep them on the shining pool of water. The birds and butterflies are made out of thin colored paper, and the best way to fasten them is with a hair from a little girl's head! If the hair is fair it will be invisible.

Now all is ready for the children to play in the garden, and be sure not to forget a little black kitten with green eyes. These must all be drawn and colored on thick drawing paper, and then cut out very carefully by clever fingers. These wee creatures must be placed in the trees, and among the flowers, and even on the waterlilies. A little scarlet rooster and a frog or two are very effective, but there must not be too many occupants of the garden, or its beauty will be marred.

When everything is in place get some strong coarse white net—mosquito net is best—and stretch it firmly over the top and sides of the box, so that only the end with the peephole is left uncovered. The net should be stretched to keep it in place, and it is important when you have the tin cut away from the sides that a good frame-work is left for the net to be stretched across it.

The garden box is now ready; and you will see, from this description, that it can be varied in many ways. A tiny house might be introduced, and instead of little girls and boys you could have all sorts of tiny animals giving a party, and so on. But be sure to make it all very bright and glittering, and when you peep into it you will be delighted at the result.

Current Events for Boys and Girls

From the Cape to Cairo

THE famous British colonial statesman, Cecil Rhodes, dreamed of a railway to run throughout the length of the great African continent, from the Cape to Cairo, and now, in a sense, his dream has come true.

A bridge has just been completed over a tributary of the Congo River which makes it possible to travel, not entirely by rail, but by train, steamboat, and automobile from Cape Town to Cairo.

If you feel that you would like to follow this route, here it is. A train journey from the Cape will bring you into the Belgian Congo, and on until the navigable waters of the Congo River are reached. Then on by steamer, northward, down the Congo (with a short break where you must take a train again) until the river turns to the west. At that point there is a tributary up which the steamer sails until you arrive at Buta, where the new motor road, which the bridge has completed, begins. This road leads to the Nile. There you must take a boat to Kartoum, and then by train and boat to Cairo, and the end of your journey.

News From France

The election of the French President is not nearly so exciting an event as the election of the American President, because he is not elected by the people but by the two Houses of Parliament (the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate), meeting as a National Assembly at Versailles.

The new President, Gaston Doumergue, who is of Huguenot descent, was head of the Senate, and has held various Government offices, among them that of Premier (or Prime Minister). He succeeds Alexandre Millerand, and will be the thirteenth President of France.

The newly chosen French Premier is Edouard Herriot. He belongs to the Radical Party (the Left as it is sometimes called). In a few days he hopes to cross to England for a two-days' meeting with the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, and it will then be seen how far his policy toward Germany is different from that of the former French Premier, Raymond Poincaré. Certainly there is in France today a sincere desire for peace, and some method of agreement.

Liberia and the United States
In West Africa there is a little republic whose name points to its history. It is Liberia (from the Latin liber, meaning free), and it was founded by Negro ex-slaves.

At the recent presidential election in Liberia, envoys from other countries were present, as customary. But this occasion was historic, because it was the first time in history that the United States, or any other white nation, has sent a black man to represent her at such a time.

Dr. Du Bois was a worthy representative, for he is a natural leader and a fine orator. He is of slave descent, but that fact would make a special appeal to the people of Liberia, and it is not to be wondered at that they have much appreciated President Coolidge's action in sending him.

Jim's Surprise

Baby Jim, with Auntie walking in the park and gayly talking. Saw suddenly upon the road. A big-eared burro, with a load of one small girl, so proud and prim. Now, burros were unknown to Jim. And so he stared, his eyes grown wide. Quite still he stood, then loudly cried: "Why didn't Mother ever say: A rabbit could get big that way? Oh, will my bunny grow and grow Till he can take me riding, so?"



The Adventurous Balloon

THE balloon-man came along the street whistling. Whew-ew-ew! What a noise he made!

Red, green, and blue balloons and some that gleamed and glistened in the bright sunlight like real gold.

All the children came running to see who it was whistling so loudly and when they saw the balloons they ran to get their money boxes.

Each balloon tugged and strained at the string by which he was held for he wanted to get away from the balloon-man and see the world for himself.

"Please buy me," cried a red balloon. "I'm so cheerful to look at."

"Look at me," said another. "Everybody likes blue."

"Take me," said another. "Green is prettier than blue."

The glistening ones said nothing. They did not think it necessary for they knew they would attract attention anyway.

The children thronged round, choosing the colors they liked best. They kept the balloon-man so busy that he hardly noticed an automobile pull up to the curb. Not until he heard someone calling did he turn round to look, and then he saw that a little girl was leaning out of the car and pointing to the last of the golden balloons.

After the purchase was made the golden balloon felt very gratified, and quite proud of the fact that he was going away in an automobile. He was tied to the side and flew along in the air beside the car. How fast they all went! The little girl laughed and clapped her hands and the balloon thought, "Now at last I am going to see the world."

Through crowded streets, past gayly dressed shop windows and fine buildings they drove. The balloon was

so anxious to see everything there was to be seen and nothing, that he pulled and pulled at his string until at last it snapped in two. Then he was quite free to go wherever he desired.

He sailed away without even waiting to bid the little girl and those with her good-by, which was, I think, a little ungrateful, but he had really given him a very nice ride.

Up, up he went until he could see into the top story windows of the houses he was passing. A little boy looked out of his nursery and was most astonished to see this big golden ball floating by. He called to his nurse in great excitement: "Oh! Nanna, Nanna. Come quickly and see. The moon is just outside of my window!"

Nurse, however, was too busy to come at the moment and when she did the balloon was far, far away. Soon he was beyond the busy streets of the city. He left the tall chimneys behind and looked down upon the treetops and then across the open country to the sea.

When the balloon reached the ocean he felt that he was quite an experienced traveler. He floated across the deck of a big liner and the passengers ran to get their binoculars, but before anyone could determine what it was they saw, the balloon had floated away up into the clouds.

I cannot tell you what happened to him after that because nobody, so far as I know, saw him any more.

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\$4.00

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EDUCATIONAL

Gramophone in English Schools
Makes Pupils Want Good Music

Leicester, Eng.
Special Correspondence

MUSIC is "any two or more musical sounds, put together for love, that make good sense." That description of the meaning of the term forms part of Dr. Walford Davies' first lecture on music for school children as preserved on a series of records for use with the gramophone. "Music," he says, further, "is a straight and beautiful way of uttering what we mean and feel."

Those statements are not the kind of definitions that pupils taught on old-fashioned lines would be likely to appreciate. But the introduction of the gramophone into school is having a revolutionary effect upon the general attitude to music. "Learning music" a few years ago meant merely the learning of a number of school songs, or perhaps the drudgery of day-day practice on the piano—often with little real profit to the learner, and with much annoyance to other folk in the neighborhood. All that is in process of being changed today as the result of the use of the gramophone in school. Such experiments as that recently conducted by Dr. Keighley, who delivered a series of lectures on music to audiences of children in Stockport, illustrated by the gramophone, are showing the possibilities of the new method. "Eighteen months ago," he said, "I should have been asked the question of using a gramophone for serious musical purposes. Today I would like to see one in every school and in every private house."

Appreciation and Understanding

Needless to say the gramophone is not used only as a medium for the transmission of first-rate music—though if it is used properly its introduction would be amply justified. How many school children have the opportunity of hearing the Kreutzer Sonata or a Nocturne of Chopin? Rarely even after leaving school will they have the privilege of hearing such music rendered by first class artists. But by means of the gramophone they can hear the best music performed by the most skilled exponents under ideal conditions so far as education and cultivation of taste are concerned.

What is even more rare under ordinary conditions, however, is authoritative and reliable instruction in the appreciation and understanding. It is in this field that the work of such pioneers as Dr. Walford Davies is so valuable. Not only do the pupils hear music of a high quality, but they are taught, in a fascinating way, not only how to know good music, but also some of the rules of musical composition and criticism. Dr. Davies makes no mystery of the matter. His method of treatment renders the subject perfectly understandable and plain to ordinary intelligence. Moreover, he treats it in a practical manner. Verbal explanations on the record are followed immediately by musical examples well chosen to arouse interest and elucidate theory. Care is taken that new tunes are alternated with tunes that the audience are likely to be familiar with, and special points are illustrated by isolated passages and phrases. The music recorded has been originally played on the piano or violin or both together.

Valuable Assistance

The method can best be understood by reference to concrete examples. To show the young learner the meaning of various intervals, Dr. Walford Davies adopts the plan of using well-known tunes. The opening bars of "Annie Laurie" give in striking fashion a clear idea of the rise of an octave.

Music Taught Like Other Subjects

St. Louis, Mo.
Special Correspondence

PLAN has been perfected by E. G. Stanforth of St. Louis, Mo., for the promotion of music instruction based on the pedagogic ideas embraced in our present plan of public school education: an authentic text in the hands of the teacher and pupil; a required attendance of enough hours to insure progress; proper grouping of pupils and class instruction in theory, enabling the instructor to make an intelligent comparison of each pupil's work; the instructor to be duly qualified by special study, training and examination as to knowledge and pedagogic ability, and proper supervision by one higher in authority. And last, but not least, a financial arrangement whereby the teacher is free to accurately grade each pupil's work without fear of curtailment of income should it be necessary to keep a pupil from promotion.

The central organization known as the Progressive Series Junior Conservatories, Inc., with general offices in St. Louis, Missouri, will oversee the establishment in towns of sufficient size of a junior conservatory that will offer a definitely outlined course in music instruction based on the piano. The curricula will include theory, harmony, ear-training, history of music, musical appreciation and all the fundamentals of piano playing. The instruction will be of such character as to be acceptable to the better conservatories as standard and adequate preparation for advanced work with them.

SCHOOLS

ONARGA
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Rock Gate
Country Home and School for Young Children
Summer and Winter Sessions
CHARLOTTE O. CLARK

and fourths are illustrated beautifully in "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" from the Messiah. Other tunes are used to illustrate composition and construction.

Needless to say the records do not take the place of the teacher, but they do provide him with very valuable assistance. The technical explanations provided by such records as those of Dr. Davies are, of course, invaluable for instructional purposes. Other records are in use giving the sound of the instruments of the orchestra individually. These enable the pupil to obtain that familiarity with the inner secrets of the orchestra which has hitherto been reserved for the trained musician. Some records have on one

Public School Violin in Michigan

Battle Creek, Mich.
Special Correspondence

PROBABLY few other courses of study have done more to bring out talent hitherto unsuspected among school children at age than the public school violin class at the beginning of the school year there is, in Battle Creek, much debating of the question among students in the fourth grade where the first year violin class begins. A pupil whose musical inclinations have perhaps not been particularly noticeable before will hasten home to the parents and beg to take violin lessons. Then the parent, in doubt as to what answer to make, hies himself to the violin instructor and demands, "How do I know, after buying a violin, that my child will learn to play it?" To which the kind instructor, Arthur Bryce of the Battle Creek Conservatory of Music, replies, "It is the cheapest way for you to find out. That is partially what the violin course is for. The lessons cost you nothing and the expense of the instrument is nominal until you see whether the child really has talent."

This instruction requires four years to complete and takes the pupil through the fifth position on the violin, the second position, however, not being given until the third year, as it is considered most difficult, due to the fact that it is obtained in the middle of the violin body and depends, for guidance, almost entirely upon the ear.

The classes of each grade throughout the city are grouped together by three or four schools and given instruction at a certain school each week. The number of pupils taking class instruction during the last year totaled about 300. At the completion of the four years' course, the pupils are each required to play from memory at a public recital one selection of the first three classes, and at the close of this recital, they are presented with certificates of completion by the Board of Education.

Each year one or more recitals are held, the first three classes each playing in their respective groups. Even the first-year classes, despite their inexperience, are worth hearing. The tones of their violins (most of them three-quarters in size) blend together quite as pleasantly in their simple harmonies as do those of the other classes in their more pretentious selections.

One somehow feels that the girl or boy who has the name of Kataris or Voronick will display the most artistic ability, not only toward the close of the recital but steps a young miss with the good old American name of Meritita Perkins, and not only are her tones and position fully equal to those of the

The lamentable condition heretofore existing in music instruction, especially in the smaller communities is analogous to the condition that would prevail in academic instruction if the student was not given any instruction in mathematics unless he entered the university. The student who was unfortunately enough not to get that far along with his education would not be acquainted with this particular subject. This has been true in music. Unless a pupil got to a conservatory under expensive teachers he learned very little if anything about the underlying ideas of the art.

Consequently we have a dearth of people who really understand and appreciate good music and are ready to lend their support to promoting the higher things in their communities. Incidentally if music instruction is given in accordance with the sound ideas now prevalent in our public school system regarding other subjects, universities and colleges should have no hesitancy in allowing entrance credits for such study.

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side the explanation of it. Another example of the purely educational record is Dr. Davies' exposition of the way to make a tune, thus exemplifying to the children the reality of his dictum that "melody is the mother-tongue of every one." As a result of such training, melody becomes a more direct, universal expression even than speech.

As an aid to the development of appreciation the gramophone is having an invaluable result. A good example of its wide powers is Massenet's Elegy, a record in which the vocal effects of Caruso and the violin obbligato by Mischa Elman are both rendered. No amateur can hope to give an audience so near an imitation of the original as can an accurate instrument. A good gramophone record taken from Caruso is clearly better than ten thousand first-class amateurs. In fact, as Dr. Keighley has pointed out and as has taken place in his own family, the gramophone makes people eager to hear classical music.

Protest Against National Prejudice in Student Life

By A FOREIGN STUDENT

THE position of the foreign student in American institutions grows more and more embarrassing. Few foreign students escape the humiliations to which they are constantly subjected, through no fault of their own.

Time was when the foreign student's embarrassment was due solely to his inability to juggle the English tongue and conduct himself as befitting an American in American society. Today no foreign student leaves his home without a working mastery of English and a fair acquaintance with the prejudices and practices of the American people.

Removal of this condition, however, does not mean that the trying opportunities of the foreign student have vanished. Today, though foreign students may move among the American public with a secure feeling of confidence, they are constantly shadowed by embarrassment.

The embarrassing position of the foreign student, as he moves about from class room to class room, is due to the disturbing factors of international politics. Take, for instance, the time when the most recent newspaper in the land was frenzied with the joy of printing scathing headlines of how Chinese bandits were ill-treating and molesting American men and women. The Chinese student, during that time, was as popular as a Bolshevik in the Gary steel mill. He shunned classes and blinked beneath the unfriendly gaze of his suspicious class mates. His very presence was to the bulk of the other students, a crystallization of super-banditry in China. He was constantly put to the test of justifying his country's conduct. When not so subjected, he could hardly walk the campus with the serene and carefree feeling of not getting the opportunity to be pierced with malicious glances and overhearing the heated conversations of newspaper-feds and girls.

A "Newspaper Knowledge"

But that is not all. The American institution of learning is proud of its many budding orators and prospective politicians. To give them the best of training classes in public speaking, debate, oratory is the aim of almost every college and university. It is in their class rooms that they provide the super opportunity for American students to display their newspaper knowledge of passing events. Here student after student gets up and adds youthful fire to all passing whims of the moment. While one cannot deny the advantage of the practice, yet the unmelodious airings of vain enthusiasm work uncalculable damage to the correct perspective of the situation which is the least to be expected of college-trained individuals.

The foreign student feels the possibility of the most seasoned artist.

Each year finds more and more pupils of smaller and smaller classes, with smaller numbers dropping out before completion of the course, and so year by year many are finding their right places in this study, whose talents might otherwise be wasted or thrown in the wrong direction.

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St. Louis Teaches Violin to 1100 in Regular Curricula

St. Louis, Mo.
Special Correspondence

THE vogue for learning the art of violin-playing began in St. Louis in 1918 in one school, but since that time it has swept on through the grammar schools until a record number was reached this year—1100 pupils, all between the ages of six and fifteen.

Violin is included as a part of the regular curriculum, along with other branches of musical art. The violin, however, is by far the most popular instrument among the children, many more of whom beg for instruction than can be satisfied. It has now become a matter of the survival of the fittest, although a large corps of instructors is employed by the board of education to furnish this instruction.

At present there are 55 classes in violin alone, with 73 grade schools maintaining orchestras and 45 singing orchestras operating in the kindergarten. Six concerts are given yearly by chosen members, with one gigantic concert by all members of the orchestras to wind up the school season.

The first orchestra was organized in 1913 by Eugene Hahnel, supervisor of public school orchestras, who was brought to St. Louis from the east by the board of education for that purpose. The inherent love for music

among children and stories of its individual and communal influence were told by Hahnel in an interview.

"Music is the sweetest way to tell a story for children. That is often shown in the way they sing when playing. The favorite songs, consequently, are story-songs like 'In Old Madrid,' and 'Alice Where Art Thou?' The most favored orchestra selections are the rhythmic selections, stirring marches and folk-songs, which is the natural expression of hero-worship, existing in the child since time immemorial."

"When we are going to make music, teacher," she hears again and again every day.

"Little leaders develop naturally and spontaneously. They will climb up uninvited into the concert-master's place, and if allowed to lead the performers, invariably do it well. One little fellow is just five years old and his directing is remarkable, being correct instinctively."

In two specific cases music reformed a "bad boy" and united a warring community in St. Louis.

A boy had been dubbed sneak-thief by his playmates, as he was known to be a robber of coat-pockets, lunches, marbles, and the like. As an experiment, the teacher led him to a drum, telling him to try to play it. As he wished to do nothing thereafter but thump the drum, a bargain was contracted with him. If he proved

luted atmosphere at once. As sensitive as a tuning fork, he catches the discordant notes. He feels helpless. A few stanch friends may rally to his side, but when the newspapers are howling at the top of their voices, the student politic using every means and opportunity to make his influence felt, and the community at large following the throng, it is impossible, in this triangular conspiracy, to catch even the whispers of the few friends who have run to the side of the foreign student.

The immigration question is a perennially recurring topic. It is more prolific of embarrassing opportunity for the foreign student than any other known topic. When newspapers are splashed with its antagonisms and are coupling the headlines in a form incensing the million readers, it is no denying the fact that even the most hard-boiled foreign student feels the lash of the injustice and retreats embarrassingly into his shell of helplessness.

All this makes the foreign student's position more difficult. Mile from home, deprived of family ties and companionship, he is also isolated in the means of making congenial acquaintances. When these questions constantly recur, it puts him in a delicate position of forming fast and life-long friends. Even if such friendships are forthcoming, these jars hurt the relationship in the long run.

Other factors are conspiring to make the foreign student life in the American college very trying. In a few Christian colleges, the plan has been started of admitting foreign students on a free tuition scholarship. The idea back of this scholarship is that instead of sending money to foreign countries for foreign students, it is just as helpful to keep the money in the United States and let it go to pay for educating foreign students. Few students and citizens can see the light of this argument.

Take, for instance, the Evansville College, which has adopted the plan of admitting foreign students on a free tuition basis. It is now about six months since the plan has been in operation, and three foreign students have taken advantage of the opportunity. But conditions have so developed

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The Broad High Road in Education

London, Eng.
Special from Monitor Bureau

OUR education system is essentially a partnership—a triple partnership," said Charles Trevelyan, M. P., president of the Board of Education, in a recent speech. The partnership is composed of the State, which is represented through the Board of Education's president, then there are the local education authorities with whom lies most of the executive action, and thirdly there are the teachers.

Mr. Trevelyan summarized the present position of things by showing how actual the partnership is. He, for example, cannot decree a new policy in England. Even with the Exchequer behind him he could make no fundamental changes without the goodwill of the local education authorities. The Board of Education can point a direction; it cannot command that the direction shall be followed.

Mr. Trevelyan described the policy of economy which was his inheritance when he took office, as a "soulless saving of expense." The Board of Education had been forced by this policy to smile on the more miserably local education authorities. Classes were growing larger, schools were more crowded, teachers were out of work, and the secondary schools already too full to open their doors to the children waiting and anxious to come in. In admitting the real need for careful spending of the nation's resources, Mr. Trevelyan distinguished between the two kinds of economy. One sort pre-

vents waste; that is thrift. The other sort prevents development; that is parsimony.

But the real strength of his speech lay in his discernment of the country's mood. The war, as he said, had done much harm, but it stirred men's minds and a profound belief in the value of education began to spring up. The new aspiration is not dead, and now that the pressure against educational progress is released, the expansive force of that new aspiration will carry it far. Who would not agree with the Minister that the human factor is the important thing in education, and that to make the teacher effective is the center of the problem?

Mr. Trevelyan spoke from his own experience of teachers when he said "that an overworked and underpaid class, whose efforts meet with little public acknowledgement, will never attain the fullest possible results." "I wish that in our country men and women who have given the best of their professional and help to make it what it ought to be"—and again—"the best service of all is wanted in schools of all grades."

Those who have served in any capacity in the public schools recognize that it is the strength of public opinion that influences government action. People are more alive to educational defects than they were. The motto of the last generation in education, said the president, was "let us have an education ladder; let us see that the clever boy or girl has his or her chance." With that conception he did not altogether quarrel. He had shown his readiness to give the best chances to clever children wherever they are found, by providing 200 state scholarships a year to universities. But a ladder he finds too narrow a conception. Rather would Mr. Trevelyan use the analogy of a broad high road to the educational system as he would see it developed.

At present less than 10 per 1000 of the population go to secondary schools. Would it be too much to "have accommodation for 20 per 1000" added the minister. "I cannot say how much of this can be done because it does not depend upon me. I am this year laying the foundations. The people of England, acting through Parliament, and through the Chancellor of the Exchequer can build on these foundations either quickly or slowly."

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THE RADIO PAGE

RAY OSCILLOGRAPH
DIAGRAMS CURRENTRadio Modulations Sketched by
Electrons on Flattened End
of Vacuum Tube

In the "good old days" before high board fences were eliminated you may have seen a small boy, after finishing his onerous task of sprinkling the lawn, draw fancy designs on the painted board fence by wabbling the nozzle of the hose. This is very similar to what happens in a cathode ray oscillograph, except that the stream instead of being made up of globules of water is made up of tiny electrons. And instead of the designs being made on a painted board fence they are made on the flattened end of the tube which is coated with a chemical substance making the point of contact between the end of the stream of electrons and the coating a luminous spot.

Instead of the nozzle being wabbled by a guiding hand the stream itself is swayed back and forth by electric attraction. When the stream is swayed the luminous spot becomes a sharp line of light. As the amount of deflection of the stream of electrons making this line is proportional to the force exerted upon it, it is possible to determine the action of the electric forces in a piece of apparatus connected to it. Dr. J. B. Johnson of the Western Electric Company designed the tube.

The stream of electrons, being a practically weightless pointer, can follow the changes in alternating current up to millions of cycles per second. One of the best little tricks this instrument does is the measurement of modulation in radio telephone transmitting stations. Another little service it renders is visualizing the performance of vacuum tubes and X-Ray tubes.

This vacuum tube is an improve-

Stranger's Check Cashed
on Radio Identification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Des Moines, Ia., June 19

PROF. FOREST C. ENIGH, of the University of Iowa at Iowa City, was able to cash a personal check in a strange bank in another city with the sound of his voice over radio as his only identification. An officer of the bank recognized Professor Enigh's voice as one he had heard a short time ago giving an address from the University of Iowa radio station, WMAA.

This is regarded here as the first case on record where identification of the human voice by radio has been accepted by a bank.

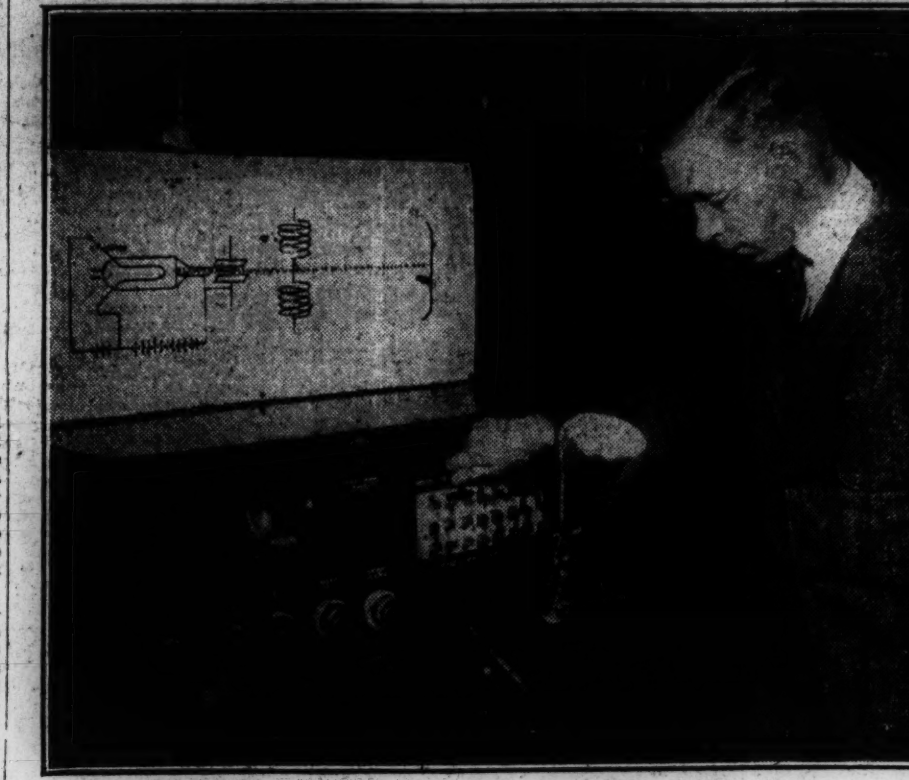
ment, in many ways, of the original cathode ray oscillograph tube brought out by Braun about 25 years ago. The stream of electrons is produced by a heated filament, such as that employed in the vacuum tubes now so well known from their use in radio receiving sets. The heating of the filament is accomplished by a 6-volt storage battery.

After leaving the filament the electrons pass through a small hole in the metal shield which concentrates them into a thin stream so they pass through the tubular anode. Now, anode is just a scientific way of saying a positive electrode. This electrode is kept at a positive potential or voltage by a B battery of 300 volts. Nearly all of the electrons reach the inside of this anode, which corresponds to the plate of the ordinary vacuum tube, but a small fraction of the number pass through its entire length.

After leaving the tubular anode, the electrons pass between two pairs of deflector plates on their way to the viewing screen. Leads from these plates are taken out through the glass tube.

Considering both pairs of plates in use the electron stream in passing between the first pair is deflected to-

Radio Pen Draws Activities of Currents



Dr. J. B. Johnson, Designer of the Cathode Ray Oscillograph, With His New Tube Which, With the Apparatus Shown, is Used to Follow the Alterations of High Frequency Currents. The Screen With the Outline of the Circuit Being Tested Can Be Seen Above the Control Panel.

ward the positive plate of the pair. The amount of deflection depends upon the momentary electric field set up by the potential difference between the plates. A second deflection at right angles occurs when the other pair of plates is reached. The result is that at any instant the recording point formed by the end of the stream occupies a position on the

viewing screen which both in direction and distance from its normal position at the center is the resultant of the deflecting forces due to the differences of potential acting at that instant on the two pairs of plates. In linear measurement, this distance amounts to about one millimeter for each volt of such resultant potential difference.

RADIO PENETRATES
NATURAL BARRIERS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 19 (Special)—Radio waves, once started, carry their message to the mountain tops and to the depths of mines. When the giant United States navy dirigible, the Shenandoah, passed over Schenectady recently at a height of 3000 feet, WGY exchanged telephonic messages with Lieutenant-Commander Lansdowne, and weather forecasts were transmitted to the dirigible. R. Raven Hart, an engineer, reported reception of WGY's signals at Puerto del Inca, one of the highest points on the Andes in Argentina, a distance of 5200 miles from Schenectady.

C. H. Ingels, a construction engineer, reported reception of KGO, the Pacific coast station, at Hermit Camp, in the Grand Cañon, 3300 feet below the rim. In a test recently conducted by officials of a Scranton, Pa., coal mine, signals from WGY were received at the lowest level of the mine, 480 feet beneath the surface, and a half mile from the foot of the shaft. The experiment with radio in the mine was carried on chiefly to test the extent to which radio may be utilized for the preservation of miners' lives.

Question Box

94. In your issue of May 27 you show the pictures of special transformers used in the reflex sets, the one to the left having 40 turns, which you refer to as No. 1. In your June 3 issue you state these transformers have primaries of 10 turns each. I don't see where in the six turns mentioned in the May 27 issue the specifications have been changed to 10 turns. I take it from the hook-up shown in the June 3 issue that the winding labeled R. F. transformer means a factory-made instrument and not the 40-turn primary transformer. Please straighten me out. I assume the 65-

turn primary transformer is the 40-turn primary transformer. Please straighten me out. I assume the 65-

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Radiocast Takes Place
of Broadcast in Radio

By The Associated Press
Atlantic City, N. J., June 19

THE word "radiocasting" was abandoned officially as a radio synonym for the radio section of the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies, at its annual convention at the Ambassador Hotel.

"Radiocasting" will henceforth be the term applied in the radio world to indicate the spreading of sound through the air.

The radio supply manufacturers made the change on a recommendation of its committee on radio-casting, who discovered that the word "broadcasting," according to the dictionary, "has to do with the sowing of seed of material substances."

"Radiocasting," therefore, becomes the latest new word in the English language.

The word radiocast was used first by The Christian Science Monitor. An editorial note in the April 19 issue recommended the use of the word to the radio world.—Ed.

turn honeycomb is correct for the secondary of the transformer.

R. J. M. Pueblo, Colo.

(Ans.) In the one-tube set the secondary transformer mentioned has a 40-turn primary. The turns were originally specified for the other set, but later it was found that the C battery was better, although six would make the set a little more stable in case the 20-A type of tube was used. However, six turns do not give the transfer of energy desired. That is why the 199 tube is much better. I made one of the special transformer described in the Monitor of May 27, and between the primary and secondary was a piece of heavy cardboard. Will this be satisfactory?

A. M. Hartford, Conn.

(Ans.)—You can use the tube you are using in the one-tube set. The best tube, when all is said and done, for a single-tube reflex is the 201 A type. When we get into the two-tube set using more radio frequency, the 199 type of tube works out best, primarily because it is more stable. The C battery specified was merely used as an A battery, and the small space it occupies. A far more economical proposition, and, with the regular A battery of dry cells, a WD 12 tube on a C or flashlight battery would soon have you selling shoestrings on the corner. The transformer, built of good material, exclusive of the ordinary accessories, such as tube, phones, battery, etc., is the only part of the set that the transformer construction you use is all right, only the cardboard should not be too heavy. Writing paper for two turns or so will do the trick.

BALLOON RACER HEARS WBZ
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 19 (AP)—A cablegram was received today by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company here from Pilot Van Orman of the Balloon Goodyear III in the Goodyear-Bennett race acknowledging the receipt of a message radiocast from radio station WBZ here Sunday night. The cablegram, sent from Amsterdam, says: "Heard your message 2-57 Monday morning. Van Orman."

CAMPS
AUDUBON LODGE
in the Colorado Rockies

A camp for girls, near Ward, Colorado. Altitude 8000 feet. Horseback riding and mountain climbing emphasized. Registration limited to 30.

For catalogue, write to the Director
MARION E. ABLE
1249 Glenlake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
After June 20 address Ward, Colorado.

CAMPS
Pine Tree Camp
FOR GIRLS

On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea level in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountain. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Experienced counselors. Horseback riding, tennis, golf, canoeing, etc. "handicrafts," gardening. 18th year.

MISS BLANCHE PRICE
401 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEENAHGA CAMPS, INC.
A REAL CAMP FOR GIRLS

Peninsula State Park Fish Creek, Wis. Mrs. F. W. Mealey, Mrs. Alice Orr Clark. Junior camp, 14 to 18, inclusive. Senior camp, 18 to 24, inclusive. Club camp, 18 and over. Coaching in all summer sports—horseback, swimming, canoeing, and field house building and field sports. Catalogue and literature sent on request.

MOON'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS
40 LIVINGSTON ST., BROOKLYN

MONAUKE
An Island Camp for Girls
On Lake Superior
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Write for interesting booklet
MISS MARGUERITE SPOFFORD, Director
Lacota, N. H.

Camp Leelanau
FOR BOYS
On Lake Michigan, Glen Arbor, Mich.

School year 9:00-12:00 a. m. Swimming, Tennis, Canoeing, Hiking, Baseball Afternoon. Write for booklet to
WILLIAM BEALS, Director
Box 27, Glen Arbor, Mich.

PENNINGTON CAMPS
Interlocken, Michigan

Camp Interlocken
For Girls
Full equipped. Beautiful lake, 200 acres pine. Bill ranges near. Limited number. Personal supervision. Counselors, College men and women. Booklet sent on request.
180 Tuxedo Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

White Mountain Camps
TAMWORTH, N. H.
In a most beautiful part of the White Mountains
CAMP CHOCORUA for Boys
CAMP LARCOM for Girls
VRAIMONT and GLAD-HILL for Adults

Separate camps, on adjoining properties, under one Director. First-class equipment. All the usual and some unusual features. 24th season. Write for booklet.
S. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D., Director

RADIO UNFETTERED
BY LAWS OF SPAINNo Decrees on Radiocasting
Except Censorship Edict on
Political Speeches

MADRID, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—Radio is in its infancy in Spain. Only within the last few months has the public begun to take a practical interest in listening-in. No legislation exists. Anyone may set up radiocasting apparatus. No licenses are required for listening-in. One may radiocast anything one likes except political speeches, news, etc., which have first to be submitted to the military censor.

This condition of disorganization, of course, will not continue. So quickly has the "aficion" grown that a conference of all commercially and technically interested in radio has just been held, and Government action is expected almost immediately. Besides the military radiocasting stations, there is only one of any importance, and that is a private enterprise. That a monopoly will be given to any particular firm—there are offers from Barcelona—is unlikely. It is believed the Government will adopt with modification the English method, although no official announcement has yet been made.

Programs are published daily in the press. The Spanish programs—whose transmission, it is complained, is far from perfect—are radiocast from Madrid and begin at 10 o'clock at night. Today's program, which is typical, includes modern dances, music, songs, and portions of Italian opera—Madame Butterfly, Rigoletto, Pasticci—and a lecture on Mars. In addition are published programs of London, Paris, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Cardiff, Manchester, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. The London program is at present more popular than the Spanish one. Paris, for causes yet undiscovered, cannot be heard from Madrid.

When the Government decides upon its attitude to radio, and once it becomes organized, a rapid popularity is expected. The home-made apparatus is already popular. The sections which leaves most to be desired is that of radiocasting. Though he used the military station when he made his maiden radio speech recently, Primo de Rivera was scarcely heard at all anywhere in Spain, though, stangely enough, an amateur is reported to have heard him in Portugal. V. S. P.

POLICE TO DISCUSS RADIO
DETROIT, June 19 (AP)—Standardization of traffic regulations, radio communication as a means of increasing police efficiency, and adoption of a secret telegraphic code, are the principal subjects confronting the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to be held at Montreal July 14-17.

CAMPS
Sandstone Camp
Green Lake, Wisconsin

Three divisions, girls 8 to 24. All camp activities. Fire hours, 8 to 10. Thirteenth session. Address:
ETHEL G. COCHRANE
8722 N. Pine Grove Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Camp Knollmere
On Buzzards Bay, Mass.
Knollmere Vacation Club

Boarding camp for women and girls by week, month or season. Separate Junior Camp, June 15 to Sept. 10. All modern conveniences. Boating, canoeing, bathing, tennis, horseback riding. Reasonable rates.
MISS A. SLOPER
Camp Knollmere, East Fairhaven, Mass.

Camp Junior
Summer Camp of Chicago
Junior School for Boys
from 6 to 14 years

Situated on the beautiful Fox River, near Elgin, Ill. Regulation military camps with wooden floors and army cots. Camp affords unusual facilities of park land, river frontage and farm surroundings, near two Scout and Lake camps.

Course of studies includes manual and physical training, nature studies, literature, expression, dramatics and gardening. Camp craft, wood craft, and all Scout activities; manual art for the smaller boys; reviews for backward students and observation classes. All instruction given according to capacity rather than grade. wholesome food and regular meals prepared by a dietitian and abundantly served.

Camp period July 7 to August 31, incl. Terms \$100.00. High school boys which include all privileges, including laundry, mending and care.

Full particulars to be obtained from
CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL
111-125 N. STATE STREET
Tel. State 5547
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE IDEAL CAMPS
For Girls of All Ages
For Boys of All Ages

CAMP NEWFOUND CAMP ROPIOA
Fifteen experienced teachers in charge of water sports, field and team work, horseback riding, aquatics, archery, dramatics, handicrafts, orchestra and camp singing.

ON LONG LAKE
HARRISON, MAINE
Illustrated booklet on request
MR. W. E. HORTON
18 WILSON PLACE
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 26

WEAF is offering one of the best programs of the kind in the country. Sigmund Spaeth, Mr. Spaeth has the knack of presenting the most technical side of music in a manner which is attractive to the layman and reduces the rules of harmony and counterpoint to a plain simplicity. He is humorous and keeps the atmosphere about his work very informal.

The player piano is a popular institution in the United States, but it is seldom given to the average citizen to hear the performers who actually make the rolls. Ralph Reichenbach and Adam Carroll will give a program of popular music on this date from WEAF and we look forward to their four-hand work particularly.

Then again from this same station we have John Alden Spooner. Mr. Spooner was discussing simplicity. Williams and has steadily risen to the forefront of American concert tenors. The James Boys' Orchestra, lately of the musical comedy, "Little Jesse James," will present a program of popular music.

KSD is to be congratulated on the celebration of its second anniversary. There must be something of value in a newspaper having a radiocasting plant when two years have been completed with a good program outlined for the new year to come. May KSD continue in its good and the country throughout with good, clean, interesting programs.

Program Features
FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 26
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass.

5 p. m.—Concert by the Leo Reisman Hotel Lenox ensemble.
7:35 p. m.—Bedtime story.
8 p. m.—Concert by the White Company's Liberty Chorus, Boston studio.
WGY, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

1 p. m.—Music and household talk. "Summer Lamphouse for Electric Light Fixtures," courtesy Society for Electrical Development.
5:15 p. m.—Report on condition of New York State highway, furnished by Capt. A. W. Brandt, State Highway Commissioner.
8:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bojalski.

4:45 p. m.—A Few Moments with New Books. William F. Jacob, librarian, General Electric Company.
5 p. m.—Grove of violin solos by Raymond Thomas. WGY Orchestra; comedy, "Ruth in a Rush," Lindsey Barbee. Presented by the choir of the Sixty Reform Church of Albany, N. Y.; Frederick Bowen Haines, director.

WHAM, Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y. (485 Meters)
2 p. m.—Eastman Theater Orchestra.
7:35 p. m.—Bedtime story.
8 p. m.—Campbell's Orchestra.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (445 Meters)
7 p. m.—Nathan Abner and Pennsylvania Orchestra.
4 p. m.—Eleanor Gunn's Fashion Talk.
4:10 p. m.—Daily menu.
4:30 p. m.—"The Progress of the World," a Review of Reviews talk.
7 p. m.—Forsyth Square Cafe Savarin Ensemble.
8 p. m.—Weekly French lesson.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS
Summer School
An unusual opportunity to take any two subjects at the reduced rate of \$15 for two months' work. Send for catalog.

Miss Brown's School of Business
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Soule College
Founded 1856 by Geo. Soule, LL.D.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Commercial, shorthand, English and Household Arts Courses
ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS AND LOCATION

Rider College
TRENTON, N.J.

Practical Business School
St. Paul, Minn.
A Business University
STATE AUTHORIZED COLLEGE DEGREE IN 2 YEARS INSTEAD OF 4
EX-PRES. WILSON, Pershing, Vandenberg, Wheeler, World's Champions in shorthand and typewriting. Also instruction in the business of the day (C.P.A.), Managerial, General Business, etc. Also 1 year course in New York; 8th year; insure success by attending America's leading university of Business Administration. For CATALOG address the Principal.

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BRYANT & STRATTON
SCHOOL
The finest equipped training school for business
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in beautiful Northwest; ideal climate. 10 standard business and secretarial courses; 25th year.

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COMM

en per ton than do the open pits.

BRITISH LEATHER AND HIDE MARKET REMAINS STEADY

Cheap Grades of Leather Still
in Demand—Germany
Trading Falls Off

LONDON, June 18.—The raw hide market remains steady with demand about absorbing supply. Meanwhile Germany is rather out of the market, as deals cannot be financed owing to high rates of interest now being asked.

The demand for calf skins has again sent up prices, and woolskins remain as dear as ever. Demand for imported hides is quiet in view of the uncertain state of the frigorific position in South America.

Trade in sole leather is of moderate dimensions and prices are still firm. Shoe manufacturers are still asking for the cheap grades of sole made from dry hides, as these cut up cheaply for a shoe at a low price. Some of the more unscrupulous makers now put a very thin sole as an "outlet," and fill up the bottoms with "runners" to create the impression that the boot or shoe has a good solid sole. Sole leathers which will cut cheap soles are still wanted; in fact, offal has been the strong point with the tanner this year, in some cases has had his entire output of bellies and shoulders booked ahead.

The leather merchants here are much disturbed at the South African leather situation. The act is quite clear as to the exclusion of adulterated sole leather, but owing to faulty drafting, a good deal of confusion has arisen as to whether boots and shoes made of leather were included in the provisions of the act. Much seems to turn on whether the phrase "leather soles of footwear" should not read "leather soles for footwear."

Guarantee Asked. As a consequence of this act merchants have been asking tanners to give them a guarantee that their sole leather is free from adulteration, and that it comes up to the standard which the act requires. However, refuse to do more than state that no adulteration has been added to their leather.

If the act is enforced in regard to boots, users of American sole will be in a quandary, as quite a proportion of imported tannages of United States origin contain sugar and epsom salts—so much so that the leather is not fit for use in Bermudians which looked as if they had been whitewashed on the main after a few weeks in that humid climate. British sole and imitation brands is not often adulterated, unless overloading with strong extract comes within that category.

Upper Leather Active. Upper leathers are selling quietly, patent, suede and glass being the chief. Black is also selling well and imports of snake and lizard skins are in such demand that already close imitations of snake and lizard are being put on the market from calf and kip, and even sheepskin.

English kip curriers are passing through difficult times with the world. Indian kips are dear, and it is not easy to get a sufficiently high price for finished wax and grain leathers to make a profit. The writer has known of very large concerns which have been working at a loss of £1000 to £2000 per annum for some years on carrying, whilst others are in a similar plight.

To add to their troubles in March the workmen's union asked for an increase of 2d. per hour for adult males, and for women workers 1d. for boys and youths, an increase of 12½ per cent on piece-work rates, payment for usual holidays, and an additional payment for additional holidays per annum.

Cannot Grant Demands. The representatives of tanners, curriers, and workmen have had a meeting on the matter, and the employers declared that conditions were not such that they could comply with the workmen's demands. Meetings are, however, to be held by the workers in various centers, and a vigorous campaign is being carried on to secure the advance asked.

The shoe trade is well employed just now, the ladies and sports sections being especially prosperous. Calf shoes have not more to produce owing to the high price of the leather, but for the time being no definite move to increase prices has been made. The public on a large scale. Trade has fallen rather flat with the Irish Free State since the advance in the price of duty. Exports of British made shoes into the Irish Free State up to the end of April were valued at £202,418, compared with £179,979 for the corresponding period of last year.

**NORTHWEST DISTRESS
MUCH EXAGGERATED**

MINNEAPOLIS, June 19.—C. L. Asher, deputy reserve agent, addressed the guests of L. W. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern, on a Pacific coast tour, said that hundreds of thousands of people in the northwest are suffering from distress, and that the agricultural belt without even enumerating the distress is a serious extent.

From exaggeration, he said, has been heard, particularly in the east. Distress in some sections is due, he said, to the transition from wheat farming to fenced farms that occurred years ago in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and northern Minnesota.

Thirty per cent of those that took to farming in the newer parts of Minnesota in the last several years had no capital, Mr. Mosher said. "They ran a bad luck, and that is why the figures reporting abandonments of farms are so large."

WARM WEATHER BOOMS TEXTILES

Big Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
to Be Held in Chicago
Next Week

CHICAGO, June 18.—(Special.)—A few days of warm weather greatly increased activity in the wholesale textile market. The low stocks held by merchants also contributed to the increased business.

Announcement is made this week of the semi-annual clearance sale that will be held in all houses of the Chicago market next Monday and Tuesday, June 23 and 24. Because of the general increase in demand for textiles, the goods are being sold at a very low price, and the increase in spot business is most encouraging. Domestic goods, which have been quiet for a number of weeks, have now become active, and case lots have been sold in increasing number. Gingham, which it is said is not a style item, have been growing more active.

In the last two months one of the small stores, not far distant from the Chicago loop stores has sold over 700 pieces of gingham and plans to sell as much again before the open summer season is over.

About the same situation holds true on wash goods, although the sale of these goods is more the demand for attention and going over in a very big way. A second item that is looming up on the horizon as a competitor is dress goods, and this is selling equally well as stock goods. Other wash fabrics are lagging a bit, but with a few hot days such constructions as printed volles, crepe and cotton crepe, and plain cotton crepe, are immediately demanded.

In silks, business centers almost wholly upon wash grades, with printed silks and crepe de chine in demand in such colors as black, cocoa and gray. The big white yardage, planned for this summer, only makes itself apparent on the last days of the season.

Despite the general adverse conditions the departments are holding their own. In the case of silks this means a quarterly dividend, and in the case of the lower price of silk this year, and the quota of a department is based on dollars, not on yardage, so that as a whole the situation is not as bad as it has been exceedingly good.

**Oil Consumption
BALANCES OUTPUT**
Production Decline Foreseen—
Wildcatting Necessary

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—In connection with the payment of the regular dividend, users of American sole will be in a quandary, as quite a proportion of imported tannages of United States origin contain sugar and epsom salts—so much so that the leather is not fit for use in Bermudians which looked as if they had been whitewashed on the main after a few weeks in that humid climate. British sole and imitation brands is not often adulterated, unless overloading with strong extract comes within that category.

**BETTER OUTLOOK
IN COAL INDUSTRY**

Present dullness in the bituminous coal trade is attributable to a great extent to the overproduction of soft coal, and not to the industrial or commercial situation. Stocks of coal on hand early this year were the largest at any time on record, with the exception of dates close to the beginning of the last strike of the miners in 1922, and at about the time of the close of 1918, when abnormal reserves had been accumulated.

Increased activity in some lines of manufacture would, of course, be reflected in a better bituminous market, but large reserves at mills and factories, accumulated months ago, tend to hold back the return of a good demand for fuel.

For the last two months production of soft coal has been cut, and there are indications that consumers have been drawing upon their reserve piles. Estimates generally held that consumption in this country, together with exports, is now, and has been for some eight weeks or more, in excess of production, which if continued may help the fuel situation materially before next fall.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE OUTLOOK
PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Operations at Baldwin Locomotive Works are expanding gradually, and the 50 per cent mark will be reached by July 1. Outlook for business is better, and President Samuel Baldwin expects he will be able to increase operations 10 per cent a month following July. Shipments are being kept up to the volume of new business so that unfilled orders on hand hold somewhat above the \$10,000,000 mark. Foreign business is also showing improvement.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT
PARIS, June 19.—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

Gold, 5,100,000,000; Silver, 5,537,600,000; Loans and disc., 6,394,400,000; 4,305,000,000; Circulation, 2,602,900,000; 2,625,700,000; Deposits, 23,000,000,000; 23,100,000,000; Adv. to State, 23,000,000,000; 23,100,000,000; Bank rate, 5 per cent.

NORTH CAROLINA 4½% BONDS
NEW YORK, June 19.—First National Bank and associates will offer \$100,000 North Carolina 4½ per cent. highway bonds, due 1924 to 1925, on a 4.35 per cent basis.

OLD GOLD MINING CAMP IN CANADA BEING REOPENED

Seine River Region, Active 25
Years Ago, Once Again
Attracts Interest

PORT FRANCIS, Ont., June 12.—(Special Correspondence.)—Another gold mining district in Ontario seems to be on the verge of a boom. This is not a new region, and its possibilities have been known to mining engineers for many years. Now, however, development is well under way and with favorable results.

Some 25 years ago the Seine River region, directly north from Minnesota, experienced a wild boom; scores of properties were opened and many shafts were sunk and mills built. Probably a million dollars was spent. But costs were very high, there was no rail, and fuel had to be taken in by ox team or canoe for a long distance.

The village found in the rocks of the region, though good, would not stand the expense, and everything was abandoned. The town of Mine Center, for a time a boom town, sank back to a resort for sportsmen who wanted to spend a few weeks in the fall hunting big game, bear, moose and caribou.

Old Mines Reopened. But the main line of the Canadian Northern was built through the center of the district, Canada had its coal and Porcupine developments and its people became educated to the thought of rich home fields. Those who had kept in memory the former boom of the Seine River and Rainy Lake gold country began to go back. For a year now they have been at work. Half a dozen of the old mines have been taken over and legal entanglements cleaned up, shafts pumped out, buildings repaired, and machinery brought in.

The old Foley mine was bought outright by a group from England, and is now the British Canadian Gold Mines Company. There are two shafts and considerable equipment. The mine is a quite sensational value, have been found, and checked by the Bureau of Mines. In the early days the Foley was perhaps the most important mine in the district. The old Foley mine was bought outright by a group from England, and is now the British Canadian Gold Mines Company. There are two shafts and considerable equipment. The mine is a quite sensational value, have been found, and checked by the Bureau of Mines.

The Golden Star has been taken over by new owners and is at work. It has a shaft nearly 1000 feet deep, and in the old days shipped 200 tons of gold. Any other mine in the region. A L. 232 also is opened once more. It had a good reputation formerly. Negotiations are under way that should result in the reopening of several mines. Including Hammond Reef, Olive, Hilary, Elizabeth, Black Eagle, and others.

Mineable Ground Considerable. In the last few years the Ontario Bureau of Mines has conducted a geological survey have devoted considerable time to this district. They have found that the rock of the region is a granite, through which run true fissures. These generally strike north-south, east and west, and a dip that is quite steep.

The original faulting left well-defined walls and areas, the granite in the faulting planes to a schist, and in this schist are the quartz veins, carrying more or less gold. The schist in many places also is a mica schist, and at places throughout the district the width of mineable ground is considerable.

Hammond Reef, for instance, is 40 feet wide and carries low-grade rock, but high enough perhaps, with reasonable costs, to make a mine. The others show promise, and sometimes very high-grade specimen ore.

Most of these ores are comparatively free milling. The region is well watered, and the climate is good. It is accessible by the Canadian National Railways running east from here.

**REVENUE DECREASE
FOR PHILADELPHIA
RAPID TRANSIT CO.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Excessive rainy weather adversely affected Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's gross revenue for May. Such conditions cut down pleasure riding to parks and suburban points, but they are of temporary effect.

For the first month this year the number of passengers carried showed a decrease, having been 81,288,979 in May, 1924, and 82,551,742 in May, 1923. Passenger revenue for May was \$3,850,553 and \$3,973,888, respectively in the two years. The decrease, however, was not severe, for while both passenger and total gross revenue ran a little behind May, 1923, the figures for May, 1924, were better than those for May in any of the preceding years.

How gross and net revenue for May and five months compare for each of the last five years is shown by the following:

—Operating—
May 1924, \$3,850,553; 1923, \$3,973,888; 1922, \$3,850,553; 1921, \$3,850,553; 1920, \$3,850,553.

At the end of five months, surplus, or balance for the stock is still on an even keel with the corresponding period a year ago, for while gross revenue has gained \$206,644, there has been an increase in fixed charges of \$188,049, due partly to interest on equipment not yet paid, and operating expenses have been a trifle larger.

TO IMPORT MINERS FROM EUROPE
CALUMET, Mich., June 17.—(Special Correspondence.)—On July 1 a number of the copper companies operating in this region will be permitted to import miners from Europe, in addition to the quotas permitted under the restriction acts. These companies are suffering, it is said, from the low price of copper and high costs of operation, and say they can only make such ends meet by importing the best work in fewer shafts and increasing these to a maximum, so as to reduce the overheads of the business.

PRODUCERS & REFINERS
Producers & Refiners Corporation reports a net income of \$2,819,256 after depreciation, interest and taxes before depreciation for 1923, equal to 7 per cent on \$40,541,277 combined preferred and common stocks, or \$2,819,256, or 13.56 per cent on combined \$24,065,750 stocks in 1922.

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Sussex Rises to Top Place in Standing

Former County Cricket Leader
Drops to Fourth

LONDON, Eng., June 19.—As a result of the English county cricket championship matches concluded this week, Sussex has risen to top place in the standing with 74 per cent. Yorkshire is second with 71.4; Surrey, third, with 65.71; and Middlesex, former leader in the race, lies fourth with 65 per cent.

First place in both the American round and the York round was taken by Dr. P. W. Crouch, who has been shooting exceptionally well this year and whom the Newton Archers hope will be a close contender for the championship title at the National tournament which occurs at Deerfield in August. The following were the scores:

AMERICAN ROUND
Hills Score
P. W. Crouch 40 440
Miss D. D. Smith 42 412
Miss A. E. Shepherdson 42 412
Mrs. B. L. Gray 42 412
Miss F. A. True 41 407
Miss Faith Stone 36 396

YORK ROUND
Hills Score
P. W. Crouch 40 440
C. E. Dalling 42 412
Miss D. D. Smith 42 412
Miss A. E. Shepherdson 42 412
Mrs. B. L. Gray 42 412
Miss F. A. True 41 407
Miss Faith Stone 36 396

NATIONAL ROUND
Hills Score
Miss D. D. Smith 42 412
Miss A. E. Shepherdson 42 412
Mrs. B. L. Gray 42 412
Miss F. A. True 41 407
Miss Faith Stone 36 396

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
New York 29 25 54.9
Detroit 28 26 52.0
Washington 26 28 50.0
St. Louis 26 28 50.0
Cleveland 24 27 47.1
Philadelphia 19 32 37.3

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Cleveland 6, New York 5.
Washington 5, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

INDIANS OUTHIT YANKEES
CLEVELAND, June 19.—Every man on the Cleveland team made at least one hit in its victory over the New York Yankees here yesterday, 6 to 5, and six of the Indians batters made two or more hits, bringing the total up to 19 in the series.

Not a base on balls was given during the game. Both Scott, New York shortstop, and Cleveland's pitcher, E. J. Connor, accepted nine chances without an error. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 6 11 1
New York 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 13 0

SENATORS WIN IN NINTH
CHICAGO, June 19.—Washington won against Chicago in the ninth inning, here yesterday, by the score of 5 to 4. The Senators made a hit hard to off the wildness of their pitchers, Morgie and Marberry, who gave seven bases on balls while Philadelphia's Leverage, who was nearly as bad, giving six. Two singles and a base on balls resulted in the winning runs in the last inning.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 5 11 12
Chicago 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 5 9 2

TIGERS STILL GAINING
DETROIT, June 19.—Detroit drew up a score on full game on the leading Yankees yesterday, when they defeated the Boston Red Sox here by the score of 5 to 2. The Tigers gained an early lead which the Boston club cut down a little in the last two innings, but was unable to make the necessary two runs to tie up the score. The victory for Detroit was its fourth straight one against the Boston Sox. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 11 11 1
Boston 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 2

**FRANCE QUALIFIES
TO MEET ENGLAND**

PARIS, June 19.—France won her way through the third round of the European zone eliminations for the Davis lawn tennis cup yesterday by the doubles match from the Indian team.

The French took the first two singles matches played yesterday. In the doubles match, the French pair of J. Brugnon and J. Brugnon defeated Dr. A. Pryz and S. M. Hadl, India, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

This result will bring France against England in the European zone semifinals.

COAST TENNIS STAR CONTINUES
PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Wallace Scott '24, University of Washington, continued his victorious march yesterday in the final round of the Philadelphia tennis tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeating Theodore Edwards, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3. In the fourth round, the other University of Washington representative, R. B. Hesketh '25, was eliminated by A. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, 2-6, 6-2. In other feature matches Vandye Johns, Philadelphia, defeated Edward Baxter, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3, and W. P. Johnson, the title holder, defeated A. L. Reed, Bellefield, 6-1, 6-0.

BROWN EVENS DARTMOUTH SERIES
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—Brown University evened the baseball series with Dartmouth College here yesterday by defeating the Green before a big Commencement Day gathering, 6 to 3, in the final game of the 1924 season for Brown. J. R. Trumbower '25 was elected captain of the team, and Capt. E. J. Murphy '24 and Cole, utility man, are the only letter men graduating this year.

WILLIAMS WINS TITLE
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 19.—Williams College yesterday won the title in the championship of the United States Amateur Golf Association at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeating Theodore Edwards, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3. In the fourth round, the other University of Washington representative, R. B. Hesketh '25, was eliminated by A. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, 2-6, 6-2. In other feature matches Vandye Johns, Philadelphia, defeated Edward Baxter, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3, and W. P. Johnson, the title holder, defeated A. L. Reed, Bellefield, 6-1, 6-0.

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HISERT FAVORED TO TAKE TITLE

University of Chicago Captures
Intercollegiate Conference Golf
Team Championship

CHICAGO, June 19.—K. E. Hisert '26, University of Chicago, is favored today in the first round of match play for the individual golf championship of the Intercollegiate Conference at the Bering Golf Club, near here, as a result of his brilliant qualifying round yesterday, when he led the field of 28 aspirants with a medal score of 158.

Hisert made the greatest contribution to the winning Chicago score for the conference team championship. With his aid, the Maroons underscored their nearest rival by six strokes, marking up a total of 684 in the team competition. The second place in team competition was captured by University of Michigan with 689. D. T. Quirk '26, setting at 177, tied for sixteenth place in the morning round, tied with Hisert for low score at 78, having gone out in 38 and returned in 40. In the afternoon he took 42-42, 84.

Third place was reserved for the title defenders, University of Illinois, with 675. This was partly due to R. E. Rolfe '24, individual title defender, whose 170 was the last but one to qualify for the individual tournament.

Wisconsin's fourth place count was 679. Northwestern University was fifth with 708, and University of Iowa sixth with 713. Abundant and heavily-grown rough and sodden turf penalized ailed and hooked drives severely, but shots down the middle of the fairway usually landed home on the second stroke.

Rolf tied in paired against J. E. Dorsey '26, Chicago, who shot three strokes under the handicap in the qualifying round with 83-86-167. The Maroons also placed C. B. Windette '25 with 81-86-167. Capt. S. R. Miller, at 177, tied for sixteenth place with H. P. Skager '25 of Northwestern, but the latter won the play-off to qualify. The scores were as follows:

Player, Class and College
K. E. Hisert '26, Chicago, 158
C. B. Windette '25, Chicago, 167
H. P. Skager '25, Northwestern, 170
D. T. Quirk '26, Michigan, 177
M. J. Holdsworth '26, Michigan, 182
C. A. Adolph '26, Wisconsin, 184
J. E. Dorsey '26, Chicago, 185
C. B. Windette '25, Chicago, 185
C. E. Rolfe '24, Illinois, 186
J. P. S. Engstrom '26, Indiana, 187
E. T. Smith '26, Michigan, 188
C. W. Higgins '26, Northwestern, 188
C. L. Heffron '26, Minnesota, 189
C. H. T. Smith '26, Illinois, 190
H. P. Skager '25, Northwestern, 191
C. S. R. Miller '25, Chicago, 191
D. T. Quirk '26, Michigan, 191
H. W. Lehmkuhl '26, Iowa, 192
C. J. E. Bixler Jr. '24, Purdue, 192
J. E. Dorsey '26, Chicago, 192
L. D. Hunt '25, Illinois, 193
A. S. Stegeman '24, Wisconsin, 193
C. E. Rolfe '24, Illinois, 193
P. R. Pond '25, Minnesota, 193
C. W. Higgins '26, Northwestern, 193
G. A. Alsterlund '24, Northwest, 196
W. F. Bergendorf '25, Iowa, 196

ARMY TEAM WINS POLO CUP
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—The United States War Department polo team defeated Bryn Mawr, 13 to 8, yesterday, in the final match for the Metcalf cup. Maj. J. C. Herr scored five goals for the army quartet and was the individual star of the match.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS
Yale & Harvard 7.
Pennsylvania 5, Cornell 4.
Yale & Wesleyan 4.
St. Michaels 3, Norwich 0.
Brown 6, Dartmouth 3.

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HISERT FAVORED TO TAKE TITLE

University of Chicago Captures
Intercollegiate Conference Golf
Team Championship

BRITISH WOMEN
BEAT AMERICANSCapture Wightman Tennis
Trophy When Miss McKane
Defeats Miss Wills

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 19 (AP).—Miss Helen Wills, United States women's tennis champion, was defeated in straight sets today by Miss Kathleen McKane, ranking British women player, 6-2, 6-3, in the British vs. American women's team match. This victory gave the British team four victories and the match between Miss Wills and Miss McKane was the first of the day's program.

Slowness of foot as well as erratic striking brought about Miss Wills' defeat. Miss McKane led the attack at most stages and kept the commanding position nearly all the time. "She won all but the third of the long rallies," Miss Wills, brilliant at times, seemingly could not abstain from errors more than a moment or two. She lost on her second serve the first game, 4-1, three times netting the ball. Miss McKane won the second game, 7-5, and the third, 4-2. The California girl was netting again, but only just at the tape. "It was the English girl's faster footwork that told."

Miss Wills' playing was considerably better than yesterday, when her lightly strung racket was forever hitting the ball out of the court. Today her fault, aside from slowness of foot and an apparent inclination to accept the defensive role, was that she was capturing many of her drives, even some attempted volleys and soft drop strokes. Miss McKane's aim was sure most of the time, while she was usually just at the tape. "It was the English girl's faster footwork that told."

After dropping the first four games, Miss Wills took the next two as a furious driving pace, passing her opponent with slashing low drives, but a series of mistakes lost her the critical seventh game after which she was never hitting three times. In the decisive eighth game she was outplayed and outwitted.

Miss McKane and Miss Wills speeded up their play after the first game. The American's stroking and footwork were again inferior to the British player's consistent attack. The point scores were:

First Set
Miss McKane 4-7 4-6 2-7 4-3-6
Miss Wills 1-5 2-4 4-5 2-5-2

Second Set
Miss McKane 4-2 6-4 4-0 4-3-6
Miss Wills 2-3 4-0 4-2 2-3-2

Third Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Fourth Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Fifth Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Sixth Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Seventh Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Eighth Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Ninth Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Tenth Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Eleventh Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Twelfth Set
Miss McKane 6-2 6-3 6-3 6-3
Miss Wills 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6

Ready to Battle for the "Blue Ribbon" Collegiate Rowing Classic of the United States



HARVARD'S VARSITY EIGHT-OARED CREW OF 1924 AND (INSERT) CAPT. J. S. ROCKEFELLER '24, YALE CAPTAIN.

Yale Wins Second
Game from Harvard

"BIG THREE" BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Princeton	3	2	.600
Yale	2	3	.400
Harvard	2	3	.400

While Yale University won its second straight baseball game from Harvard, Princeton, the third member of the "Big Three," by the law of percentages, wins the honorary championship.

Yale won the first game of the series with Harvard in New Haven Tuesday because the Crimson batsmen were unable to hit, while yesterday, Yale defeated Harvard, 8 to 7, although outbatted 10 to 11. Yale's brilliant defensive fielding and Harvard's costly baserunning kept the Crimson run total less than the Blue's score. The Eli runners, on the other hand, were alert, fast and playing "heads up" baseball all the way.

J. W. Hammond, football, hockey and baseball star at Harvard, was elected to lead the nine next year, by members of the team after the game while R. W. Pond '25, pitcher and football star of Yale, was elected to lead the Blue-ribbon team.

Couch Joseph Wood of Yale may well be satisfied with the work of his men yesterday, for they made their own "breaks" and deservedly won their own game, whereas the best that can be said for the Crimson is that it received defeat only because it played inferior baseball to its opponent.

Philip Spalding '25, Harvard's pitching ace, lasted part way through the eighth inning, giving way to E. L. Brown '24. H. C. Scott '26 started for Yale and was hit hard; but his support was excellent. He relinquished the work to Pond, the New Haven hero, during the ninth.

The real winning of the game took place in the eighth inning. Spalding went to the box with a two-run lead and easily disposed of Sherman Ewing '24 and Capt. C. M. O'Hearn '24. W. N. Mallory '25 cut the lead, however, with a home run which sailed over Todd's head right in the ninth.

The ball, R. P. Butcher '26 brought more joy to the Yale supporters when he singled to center. W. P. Wear '25 came to the plate and hit a home run, Spalding's offerings fair and square and sent it rolling far away with Lewis Gordon '24 and A. G. Rogers '25, center fielder, after the latter had been near third before the fielders reached the ball and Yale was in the lead by its second home run in the inning. It was the last of the game.

That should have been the end of poor baseball by Harvard, but Brown fielded O'Hearn's perfect bunt and threw it by first base and toward the batter, who was then out.

Despite its poor baseball Harvard won the respect of the stands for its batting and fielding in the ninth. Behind 8 to 4, the Crimson made a startling rally, scoring three runs, and only a great catch by Neale at an important moment saved the game.

Three men were on base and Harvard needed only one run to tie. Captain Jenkins came to bat with two out and sent a line drive a little higher toward center field which Neale raced in on and clutched tightly, ending the game.

Five home runs in all were made, O'Hearn, Mallory and Wear for Yale, Cheek and Todd for Harvard. Cheek's home run came in the seventh with two on base. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Scott, Pond and Mallory; Spalding, Brown, Toulmin and Cheek. Empires—Barry and Stark. Time—25.5m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	44	28	.611
Seattle	41	31	.569
Vernon	38	35	.521
Sacramento	35	38	.479
San Jose City	33	40	.450
Portland	33	38	.464
San Diego	32	41	.438
Oakland	32	41	.438

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Vernon 8, Los Angeles 2.
San Jose City 12, Portland 13.
Oakland 9, San Francisco 4.
Seattle 8, Sacramento 4.

RIVAL OARSMEN
READY FOR TESTS

Harvard and Yale Regatta
Takes Place on Thames
River Tomorrow

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 19.—With reports from both camps indicating that the oarsmen are in their best form and eagerly awaiting the starter's pistol which will send them away in their three major races tomorrow, the Harvard and Yale varsity, junior varsity and freshman crews were making things rather easy today, devoting their practice work to short racing starts and light limbering-up paddling.

Tomorrow morning will see the junior varsity and freshman eights competing over the middle two miles of the famous four-mile course on the Thames River, while the big varsity race is scheduled to start at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, daylight saving time. If rowed on scheduled time, it will start about three hours later.

Yale will enter all three races a favorite to win, based on the showing which has been made by the crew up to the present time. It is stated by the experts that neither freshman eight appears up to the best standard of former years, but the varsity crew, which appears to be a little the stronger of the two, each has been coached in the University of Washington style of stroke and it is figured that it will be largely a matter of which shell contains the more finished oarsmen.

The junior varsity race will be watched with considerable interest by Coach E. A. Stevens of the Harvard eight made an eleven-hour shift in the Harvard boat yesterday afternoon, when he put H. R. Gale '26 back at stroke in place of S. Mumford Jr. '25. Gale started the crew when it won the class championship at Harvard, and later defeated the Yale class champion.

Chief interest will, naturally, center in the big four-mile varsity race. While there is always international interest in one of these races, it is the contest on the Thames in London, there is even more interest than usual this year as the Yale varsity eight has won the right to represent the United States in the Olympic regatta next month. Yale has a remarkably fine crew this spring, one that has not yet tasted defeat and which should take the United States to the world's record when it won the Olympic test on the Schuylkill River last Saturday.

That race was over a 14-mile course and the other races which Yale has won this spring were two miles or shorter. Tomorrow, however, the Eli will have to row a full four miles and many are today speculating how the Blue will show itself in the distance. Some are predicting that, if the race is rowed on schedule time, Yale will break the present record of 20m. 28s. for the present record was made by Harvard in 1916, while others believe that the Eli will find the last mile of the course too hard a test.

Harvard has yet to win a race this spring. The Crimson has been working under a new stroke since last fall and many of the oarsmen have rowed under at least three different styles of stroke. Several of them have found it impossible to adapt themselves to the stroke being taught this year, with the result that some of the veterans, men of fine rowing physique, have had to give up trying for the eight.

When the Harvard oarsmen arrived at Red Top, it would have been difficult to find a man who had followed the fortunes of Harvard and Yale this spring who would venture a prediction that Harvard had even a chance to win the big race, but it is somewhat different today. It is doubtful if a Harvard or Yale varsity eight has ever come to the Thames River and shown such an improvement in two weeks as has been the case with Harvard this year. The Crimson seems to have "found itself" during the past week and its followers are confident that it will give Yale a great battle. The eight is credited with having covered the course in better than record time. Over a two-mile course Yale would be almost a prohibitive favorite; but over the full four miles, Harvard is expected to make things very interesting.

The first informal race of the regatta took place yesterday afternoon and Harvard had the honor of winning. It was a race between eights made up from the waters at the two camps. Neither side took the event at all seriously and it furnished some amusement for the men. Harvard won by eight lengths in half a mile.

This afternoon will find two more races being held. One will be between two combination eights which are made up of the substitutes who are here for emergency and the other for graduate eights which will compete for the R. F. Herrick Trophy. The combination eights will race over a two-mile course, while the graduates will row half a mile.

This city is already filling up with its annual "Regatta Day" crowds. Every room is taken for tonight and many will sleep on yachts, ready to go up river the first thing in the morning and obtain advantageous anchorage for the races tomorrow.

CANADA SELECTS 24 MEN FOR
OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

MONTREAL, Que., June 19 (Special).—Following the second day's trials for the Canadian track and field team for the 1924 Olympic Games at Paris, yesterday afternoon, 24 athletes were selected to make the transatlantic trip.

Twenty-one of these are track men, the only field men being W. V. Pickard and J. E. Francis in the pole vault, and A. L. Miller in the high jump. The latter will pay his own expenses. The trials showed that Canada has no Olympic record of 10 4-5s. In the 100 meters, Hestor doing it twice. Four men are counted on in the 400 meters, one of these, Johnston, is a Rhodes scholar at present in England, and he has not been defeated since he left Canada a year ago.

The feature event of yesterday's trials was the special 100-meter dash, which was ordered following Tuesday's mixup when Hestor claimed a fresh start in the final. Yesterday he did not meet Coffee and he produced a strong finish, the former winning by an inch in time that was three-fifths of a second slower than the record of 21 4-5s. Hestor led until a foot from the tape when Coffee passed him on a final leap, Armstrong was a close third.

In the 200 meters Coffee and Hestor met and they produced a strong finish, the former winning by an inch in time that was three-fifths of a second slower than the record of 21 4-5s. Hestor led until a foot from the tape when Coffee passed him on a final leap, Armstrong was a close third.

In the 400-meter hurdles W. J. Montabone of Quebec, broke the Canadian record by 1 3-5s, but was 2 3-5s slower than the Olympic record. T. McKay of Toronto, won the 800 meters easily although his time was six seconds slower than the Olympic record. He was 1 3-5s slower than the Olympic record. He was 1 3-5s slower than the Olympic record.

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PICK-UPS

WHAT is believed to be a record for knocking out home runs in successive playing days has been made by L. H. Gehrig of the Hartford Eastern League Club. Gehrig made six home runs in as many days, starting June 12. He belongs to the Yankees and is a former Columbia University player. Six home runs have been credited to him this season, which equals the total made by G. H. Ruth to date.

A victory for Detroit in its game with Cleveland today will place the Tigers in the lead of the American League again, which they held for a brief period earlier in the season. It does not appear that the Tigers are going to be kept down by the present leaders today.

Every player in the New York and Cleveland game, yesterday, made at least one hit, with the exception of the two New York pitchers, Hoyt and Bush.

The St. Louis Browns are beginning another winning streak which may place them back in the leading three in the league. The Red Sox have fallen into a bad slump which does not look like a short one.

Home-run hitters in yesterday's major league games were: Kenneth Williams, Detroit; Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Nationals; Williams' total is now 12 to 16 for G. H. Ruth of the Yankees.

When a player hits consistently, regardless of who the pitcher is or whether or not his teammates are in a batting slump, it is certainly the mark of a champion. Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Nationals is doing just that, and the player who displaces him from first place in the batting averages will be a remarkable hit. Hornsby is hitting 16 points better than any man in the major leagues.

L. H. Mann of the Boston Braves made his debut yesterday in the uniform of the Braves and celebrated by making two hits in three times at bat.

Baseball authorities may talk as they like about fast outfielders, but it will take some fast work to better the Pittsburgh Pirates' variety crew of 1923. The club should not remain in the second division long. Glenn Wright is hitting 16 points better than any man in the major leagues.

WASHINGTON ELECTIONS
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19.—Max Luft '25 of Bremerton, Wash., was yesterday elected captain of the University of Washington varsity crew for 1925. In spite of the fact that Luft was unable to row in his position at No. 4 in yesterday's regatta, his fellow oarsmen bestowed the honor upon him for his conscientious and untiring work in the boat for two seasons. The Washington men left the city this afternoon for New York, where the squad will break up.

W. H. GARDNER WINS GOLF CUP
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—W. H. Gardner of Buffalo, N. Y., won the Lynne-Hall Golf Cup yesterday by defeating Maurice Riley of Atlantic City, 3 and 2 in the final round of the tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. In the general round earlier in the day, Gardner disposed of G. V. Roran, Houston, Tex., 1 up in 20 holes after a hard battle. Riley lost to Gardner, 3 and 2 in the semi-finals.

ROCHESTER SIGNS LORENZ
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19.—H. A. Lorenz, Springfield, 14, has been signed as head coach of the football squad at the University of Rochester, beginning this fall, according to the announcement of J. E. Smith, graduate manager, made yesterday.

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AMERICANS WILL
PROPOSE CHANGE

Executive Committee to Favor
Seven Points for First Place
in Olympic Games

ABOARD S. S. AMERICA, June 19 (By wireless to the Associated Press).—The executive committee of the United States Olympic team, en route to Paris on this vessel, has decided to offer a point-scoring system as a substitute for that announced by the French Olympic Committee, which allows 10 points for first place, five for second, and so on.

The committee will not protest the French scheme but will propose to the International Amateur Athletic Federation that only seven points be allotted for first place, five for second, and so on.

There is also a proposition that only four places count, as this is the limit for the number of entries in all the track and field events except the Marathon, but the details are being left to a special committee headed by W. C. Proust.

A continuation of the good weather that has favored the team since it sailed from New York Monday permitted the athletes to get real workouts yesterday. All the track and field men limbered up, except Loren Murchison, the sprinter; C. Graham, pole vaulter; J. E. Francis, the broad jumper; and M. A. Devaney, the runner. J. W. Ray, C. W. Paddock, Chester Bowman and B. M. Morton, were among the stars who showed much speed.

Although Charles Hoff, the Norwegian star and world's record-holder, is the Olympic pole vault favorite, the Americans have high hopes of upsetting forecasts and gaining the victory in this event. F. K. Foss of Chicago, 1920 United States champion, is missing from the team, but some observers predict that his record-breaking triumph will be duplicated by A. R. Spearow, the University of Oregon star, who has shown brilliant form. Three others—J. K. Brooker, University of Michigan; Graham, California Tech, and Lee Barnes of Hollywood High School, shared in the winning height of 13 feet in the final rounds with Spearow, but the last named has been the most consistent.

Spearow is credited with a practice jump of 18ft. 11in., and has several times equaled Hoff's record of 12ft. 10in. The pole vaulters keep in condition on ship board by using the gymnastic apparatus and climbing ropes.

The coaches are considering shifting the Harvard distance runner, J. W. Waters, to the 1500-meter event, now that J. W. Ray has practically been definitely cast for the 3000 meters.

Democratic
Convention
Daily Extra

Beginning Tuesday, June 24, a Special Democratic Convention Extra of The Christian Science Monitor will be on sale every morning on news stands in New York City.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

North American Singers' League Celebrates Its Diamond Jubilee

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, June 18.—Some excellent choral singing was heard at the concert of the North American Singers' League, which celebrated its diamond jubilee with a festival held in the Coliseum last week.

The multitudinous chorus massed in the great balcony and in the spaces in front of them was not in the nature of things, able to accomplish much in the direction of delicacy of interpretation. But an organization made up of something like 3000 singers is in possession of stirring possibilities of sonority.

Under the direction of Karl Reckzeh the male voice chorus made a remarkable effect on the opening night in music—not particularly good music—by Karl Attenhofer and in the Pilgrims' chorus from Wagner's "Tannhäuser." There was an admirable tone and precision in this singing.

The men did not, however, have things all their own way. A mixed chorus, 1500 voices strong, offered the Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah." Du Hirtz Israel, Dimitri Borissansky, and the male from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," under the leadership of Wilhelm Boespeler. This music, too, was sung with excellent understanding and skill. Handel's excerpt was given, as was singing in English, and with sumptuous wealth of tone.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, rather lost in the vast spaces of the Coliseum, played under Mr. Stock's baton the prelude to "Die Meistersinger." Liszt's "Les Préludes" and the accompaniments to solos interpreted by Marie Sundelius and Alexander Kipnis.

The male voice chorus had its principal opportunity the second evening of the anniversary (June 12). Mr. Reckzeh and H. A. Rehberg brought forth from the choral masses which they led astonishing power of sound. Most of the music was drawn from the "Tannhäuser" repertoire—a repertoire which yields art that is often plattitudinous and poor.

In the afternoon Miss Kathryn Melale and Alexander Kipnis offered some solo contributions, the former winning well-deserved applause for her singing of some songs by Schubert and the latter presenting with stalwart tone and no little interpretative effectiveness excerpts from Mozart's "Magic Flute" and Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

Of the choral pieces the most successful was Melius Christiansen's work for mixed voices which, under Mr. Boespeler's direction, was well sung. Melale as the interpreter of the solo part, had to be repeated.

At the last concert (June 13) there was sung, under the direction of the composer, the piece which had won the first prize of \$500 for the best unaccompanied mixed voice part-song, "Du Hirtz Israel," by part-song.

The setting of James Whitcomb Riley's poem "When Evening Shadows Fall"—was the creation of Edward Strubel, whose music, it must be said, did not attempt any lofty flights. The second and third prize winners, respectively Louis Victor Saar and Edward Schumann, were presented to the audience by Adolph Gill, the president of the Chicago Vereinigte Männerchor.

The remainder of the program consisted of the usual part-songs of Teutonic origin, sung with somewhat less solidity and fervor than on previous occasions, and of solos by Mr. Kipnis and Mme. Sundelius. F. B.

The Motion Pictures

"Kean"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 6.—As a result of the success of "The Street," the enterprising managers of the little Embassy Theatre, in following that very fine German picture with a French picture called "Kean," bravely announce that they intend to continue their perilous policy of showing only "films of unusual and distinctive character."

Just because this policy is so perilous, if consistently held, it deserves repeated praise, even to the point of inconsistency, from others. For truly, it is one thing to say, "I shall, by buying only such, show my public the first-class films," and another thing to say, "I shall, by writing only about such, send my readers to see the first-class films." The difference in danger is ludicrous. So may I be forgiven if for once—contrary to the policy of these articles—the picture reviewed is not chosen without discrimination. Also its experiment in picturing a state of thought makes it a film of "unusual and distinctive character." But unhappily, its great and surprising attraction, the acting of Nicholas Kollins, is only a small part of the picture, and must be picked out of its frame by those people who enjoy and reverse superb acting; whereas these are precisely the people to be deeply offended by the spectacle of that great actor Edmund Kean being "performed" by a man who apparently cannot act well at all.

Kollins plays the part of Solomon, the loyal old prompter of Drury Lane, and the loved companion of Kean. Maurice de Féraudy ("Cranquillie"), Ernest Torrence, and Nicholas Kollins—where shall we find finer actors of character than these three? And where shall we find any better reason for offering thanks, for once, to the machine that makes close-ups of their work possible? For it must be acknowledged that, distasteful as that enlarged view of the human features is, none of us would willingly miss watching the slightest change in the wrinkles of old Solomon's face—and few of us could afford seats close enough for such pleasure if Kollins were acting on the stage.

How his mouth crumples up in pity when things are small, how faintly what rich humor creeps back into his tired eyes when things go funny. Kollins, sitting in the wings as Solomon the prompter, and watching Kean, the beloved master, go down on his knees to beg pardon of his public, is one of the finest moments of acting that the screen has recorded. In fact, all of Kean—his charm, his fun, his fire, his madness and waywardness and loveliness and genius—all of this of Kean is seen passing across the face of good friend Solomon. And this is well. For there is nothing more of

Kean to be seen anywhere else in the picture.

Instead, there is only an actor of small parts named Ivan Mosjoukine. He is an elegant gentleman, with the perfect equipment of a matinee idol. (Kean, you remember, seemed a "horrid little man" to Mrs. Siddons. "There is too little of him to make a great actor," she said.) He is cool, passionless, prosaic. His technique seems modeled on that of those twentieth century sociétaires of the Comédie Française; who, unlike the exceptional Féraudy, are correct, formal, uninteresting, and whose best is a scene with a fencing mask on because he is unable to master much facial expression.

His gestures are meaningless, and they accompany his reading of some Shakespeare parts (those chosen are Hamlet and Romeo—neither of parts associated with Kean's genius) in much the stiff oratorical fashion that Kean's fashion, according to all the histories of the stage, made ridiculous.

Perhaps there is no actor today, with the exception of Alexander Kollins, who has a right to ask anyone to watch him try to interpret such a giant predecessor.

The last man to take up such a challenge without making a fool of himself was Frederick Lemaitre, who with the exception of Alexander Kollins, "Kean en Desordre et Génie," the play from which this moving picture has been adapted. But Lemaitre was Kean's French partner in romanticism, and their alphabets of acting were akin, and were both revolts against the same waspish and staid that it was their glory to transcend.

However, the initial mistake was made by the producer of this picture, or whoever it was who decided to take the story of Kean's life from a well-made play written about it. "Kean" is a play, and a play made play can never be adapted into a well-made scenario. So it is a pity that in "Kean" so much earnest producing effort should have been so ill conditioned to begin with. For there are a number of successful experiments in this picture, notably the two fantastic scenes depicting Kean's mad middle-headedness. Most of the lighting is hard and unattractive, in the French manner, and the close-ups of costumes and wigs are ugly.

Today all these faults may be pointed out proudly, how faulty could have been some few years ago, because we know so much better. A cameraman cannot afford to make ugly photographs of costumes since "Scaramouche" showed us portraits wherein wigs looked as lovely as velvet clouds. Even "Hollywood," just come to town, has fantastic pictures almost equal to those in "Kean." And how can any screen plot ignore screencraft now that we have all seen "The Marriage Circle"? And finally, it is foolish to picture us a playwright's fancied life of Kean, when his real life—many times more fascinating and dramatic—is common knowledge; and it is insulting to do so without showing reverence for Kean's genius, or study of its artistic manifestation—which things are common property of all who love and honor the work of the artists of the theatre.

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Perret, and His Plans for the Front Elevation of His Model Theater and Also of a Modern Church Soon to Be Built

Architecture

On Bridges—II

H. J. BIRNSTINGL

Another article on this subject appeared in the Monitor on June 12.

IF WATERLOO BRIDGE is the most beautiful of London's bridges, London Bridge is undoubtedly richest in historical associations, a bridge of some sort having existed more or less on the site of the present structure for well-nigh a thousand years. Soon after the Norman conquest the then existing wooden structure was completely swept away, and in 1097 William I imposed a heavy tax to levy monies for the building of a new bridge. This, however, did not long survive, and in 1176 a stone bridge was begun which took 33 years to complete. A chapel was built on the center pier in which its architect was subsequently interred. In the Thirteenth Century there were houses on the bridge which were burnt down, and at the end of the same century the bridge was severely damaged by floods. It is impossible to account all the vicissitudes through which the bridge passed between this period and 1666 when, during the Great Fire of London, the north side was damaged, and on until 1824 when the present structure was begun.

In the eighteenth century two famous architects, Sir Robert Taylor and Dance, were employed upon the center arch. The existing bridge, also, was built by John Rennie and his son Sir John Rennie. Like Waterloo, it too is of granite. In 904, after years of intermittent discussion, the bridge was widened by means of projecting corbels on either side, the work in connection with this widening was carried out without interfering with the traffic. There is certainly a similarity between London and Waterloo bridges and both are clearly stamped as being the work of a man in whom a fine taste and engineering skill are happily combined.

Until 1888, there was no bridge across the Thames below London Bridge. In that year the Tower Bridge was opened, a structure rightly deemed more strange than beautiful, and in many ways typical of the taste and mentality of the age which produced it, which glowed in the consciousness of its technical discoveries and remained devoid of taste. When first opened it was hailed as one of the

wonders of London, and folk would flock to see the great bascules rear themselves to permit the passage of a vessel. Now, however, it is ignored by those who most wondered at it, and criticized by those whose taste has undergone a modification since the last days of the Victorian regimen.

Perret Plans a Model Paris Theater

ONE of the attractions of the International Exhibition of Decorative Arts to be held in Paris next year will be a model theater, a temporary building, to be put up on the Esplanade des Invalides. It will embody a number of improvements and novel ideas. It is hoped to make this a permanent center of dramatic art in Paris. As yet, only the plans are on hand, its popularity with the public cannot be judged until its erection next year. The scheme is to offer a field for the boldest experiments in the matter of staging, notably in the method of presenting open-air scenes.

The architect is Perret, the eminent designer of the Theatre de Champs Elysées, one of Paris' newest and best playhouses. In this new model he proposes to provide two stages, adaptable to different kinds of plays, with different lighting and other effects. The orchestra seats will be pivoted. The audience, by a simple rotation of their seats will be carried to another scene in the play as an incident, and pivoted back in a few minutes if necessary to the original scene of action. This will also give much larger scope to dramatists.

Many uncomfortable customs will be abandoned in this theater, which will seat about 500 people. The plays to be produced there will be widely varied, but all short, and both French and foreign companies will appear.

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The Jewelry of Mme. Annie Hystak

MANNHEIM, May 15 (Special Correspondence)

—The Mannheim Art Gallery recently arranged a charming little exhibition of modern jewelry made by Madame Annie Hystak, a goldsmith native of Vienna, who has her studio in Berlin. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Mannheim not only had the opportunity of seeing the jewelry on show but also that of hearing the artist talk about the little works of art she creates in ever new forms and in an incredible variety of colors.

It is a revelation to hear Madame Hystak talk of her work. Her intimacy with precious metals, gems and their qualities has given her the key to a world glittering and gleaming in shades of light and color unknown to the amateur, the key to what one might be tempted to call a philosophy of jewelry. Her love of the material she has to handle has helped her in creating jewels of rarest beauty. One sees at first sight that there is no mere craftsmanship, but real art.

Madame Hystak spoke of the history of jewelry, how the ancient Egyptians developed the art of making gold ornaments and that of gem engraving, and how the Greeks and Romans followed their example. She was full of enthusiasm for the works of Indian goldsmiths which cannot be imitated by any European or American craftsman, he be ever so clever. Contrary to most modern goldsmiths she much prefers to work in silver instead of in platinum, because silver oxidizes away in the course of time tones down into every imaginable shade from brightest white to darkest gray instead of always showing the same cold shiny surface as does platinum. Neither does she care for jewels simply because they are large or have a particular brilliance or sparkle. Every gem seems to speak to her in a language of its own, and she knows instinctively what kind of setting would most enhance the peculiar beauty of each individual stone. Madame Hystak studies the hand for which she wants to make a ring, she studies its characteristic movements, its shape, its coloring and only after she has managed to get a real insight into the personality of the prospective wearer does she begin to work on the jewelry itself before her mental vision.

The little exhibition of jewelry on show at Mannheim proves that Madame Hystak practices what she preaches. In the wonderful settings designed by her the qualities of the gems come out marvelously whether they are precious stones, in the common acceptance of the word, or rather made precious by the art of a woman who knows how to place them at exactly the right angle and to give them a setting which one feels to be the only possible one for the gem in question.

Boys' and Girls' Bookshop

Original illustrations by Dorothy Lathrop for children's books are on view at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street, Boston. In the several exhibits of illustrations held at the shop during the season, there could be seen enough the heights to which illustration has risen in its demands for technical skill and adventurous imagination.

Miss Lathrop has a faculty for discovering original patterns in the black and white to enhance the fantastic illusion of her stories. Whether it is water, dragons or elephants she is drawing, her work is carried over the page in an atmosphere of musical rhythm. With

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by Mrs. J. H. WELLS, with Miss J. H. WELLS
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Operatic Accompaniment by Riesenfeld
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Broad and Sanborn
BOSTON COLONIAL THEATRE
Boylston and Tremont

The Jewelry of Mme. Annie Hystak

MANNHEIM, May 15 (Special Correspondence)

—The Mannheim Art Gallery recently arranged a charming little exhibition of modern jewelry made by Madame Annie Hystak, a goldsmith native of Vienna, who has her studio in Berlin. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Mannheim not only had the opportunity of seeing the jewelry on show but also that of hearing the artist talk about the little works of art she creates in ever new forms and in an incredible variety of colors.

It is a revelation to hear Madame Hystak talk of her work. Her intimacy with precious metals, gems and their qualities has given her the key to a world glittering and gleaming in shades of light and color unknown to the amateur, the key to what one might be tempted to call a philosophy of jewelry. Her love of the material she has to handle has helped her in creating jewels of rarest beauty. One sees at first sight that there is no mere craftsmanship, but real art.

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French Players Act "Tartuffe" in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 6.—After their poor presentation of "The Taming of the Shrew," it was a pleasure to see the French company at the New Oxford Theatre in a presentation of one of their own great classics. In Molière, the Comédie Française players are seen at their best and in their best.

"Tartuffe" on this occasion was perfectly spoken, splendidly played by all concerned, and almost perfectly cast, though M. Albert Lambert and M. Ravet, who played Tartuffe and Orgon, respectively, might with advantage have exchanged parts. Not that the characters could have been better played, but they might have been better filled physically. One associates an uncouth fatness with the part of Tartuffe. Are we not told how well he sleeps and eats? M. Lambert is not physically fitted to give this impression, being active and athletic. Of the women the most striking characters are Mme. Pernelle and Dorine, both splendidly played by Mme. Marthe Marsaux and Mme. Léo Renn. Mile. Cécile Sorel contented herself with the part of Elmire, and what she had to say and do she said and did well. But as a character, sympathetic though it may be, it is a poor acting part, being merely what is technically termed a "feeder."

"Tartuffe" was preceded by "Les Precieuses Ridicules," and this was played after the manner of the Comédie Française and Coquelin. M. Lucien Calland followed his great predecessor almost too closely because Coquelin's antics did not sit so comically on his personality; nor had he Coquelin's power of mimicry. C. F. A.

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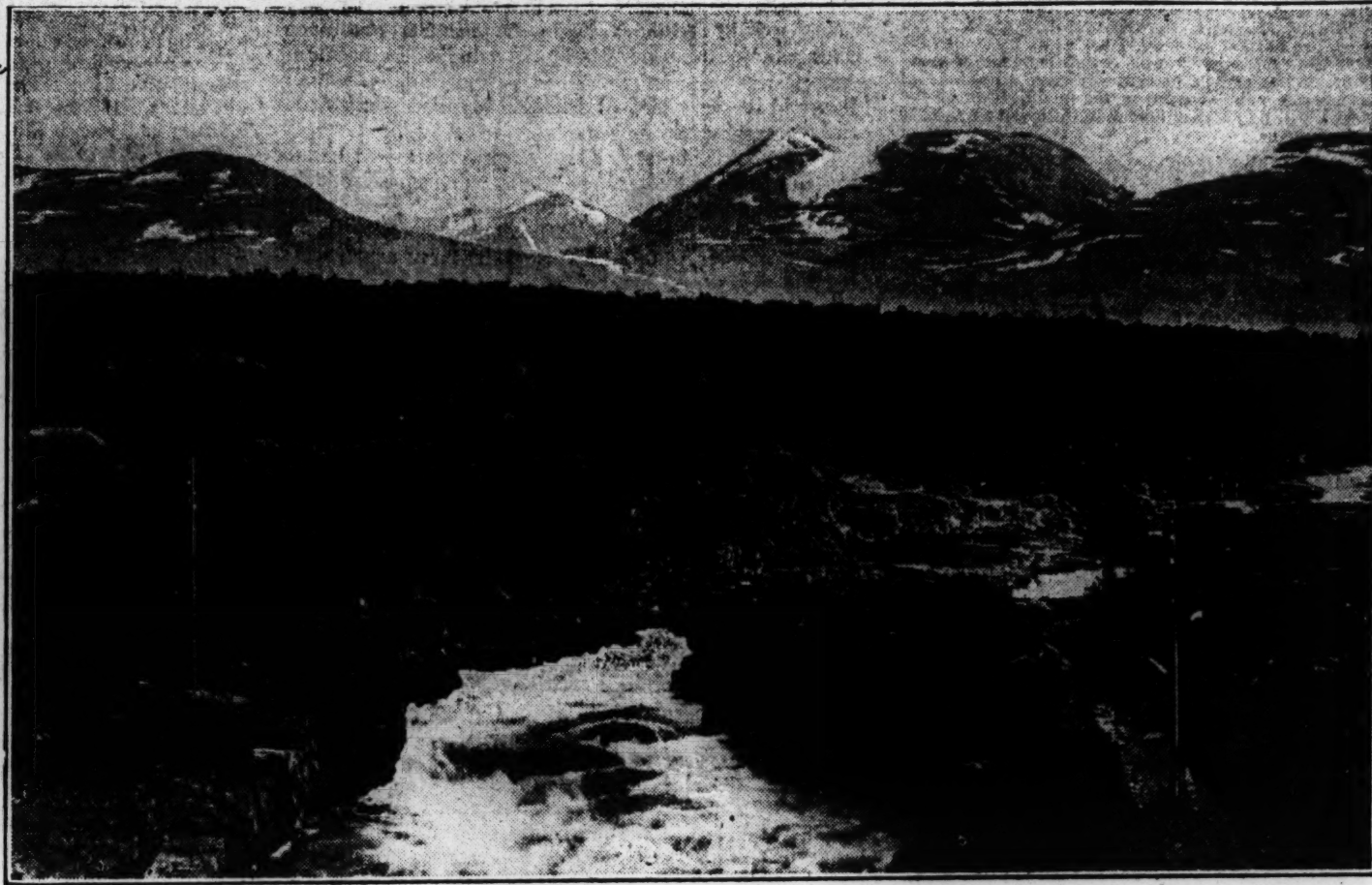
KING EDWARD THIRD of England may well have thought, when he sent Richard of Bury as ambassador to Avignon in 1333, that he had made a fortunate choice, had not England's "best foot foremost" Richard, if anyone, would be able to sustain the reputation of England among the learned and verifying courtiers of the south, for he was thoroughly versed in Aristotle, a master of logic, fluent in Latin speech, and a capable hand at an epigram. Add to these qualifications an amiable disposition, together with some knowledge of men and courts, and you have, thought Edward, if not an ideal ambassador at least a very good one.

Such contrast as is scarcely to be found in the modern world as Richard saw in traveling from his dingy little half-built London, huddled within its mile-long wall beside the Thames, to the noble city on the Rhone, adorned with palaces and towers which outshone the slender grace of Paris and rivaled the majesty of Rome. Within those palaces Richard found a wealth, a luxury, and an eager intellectual life, which must have amazed him, coming as he did into this early light of the renaissance out of the lingering twilight of his own northern land. And all that he saw there, all the seductive and yet vaguely hostile charm of this vivid dawn which so bedazzled his wondering eyes, may well have been summed up for him in the person of a young poet whom he met in the house of Giovanni di Colonna. What with his brilliancy of wit, his sumptuous dress, courtly manners, and his strangely contrasting depth and range of erudition, Francis Petrarch must have seemed to Richard the very epitome of Avignon's foreign splendor, its consummate spokesman and masterpiece.

What could the sober Aristotelian scholar and future bishop of Durham be expected to make of this vivid and volatile young Italian, this butterfly of fashion, this writer of verses fourteen lines long in praise of fair ladies? He was drawn to the poet by a charm which all men felt but which no such man as he could understand. Although Francis seemed a trifler, he knew his Virgil and Cicero better than the best scholars of the north. He knew them more thoroughly, and with this difference, that he seemed actually to love them for their own sakes, and that, of course, would never do. He loved them not for the truth but for what he called their beauty, and this was something to which Richard had not given much thought. Thus the complex and self-contradictory Petrarch puzzled the simpler

Englishman not a little. And why should he not? The time that was going and the times that were coming stood face to face when these two met in the house of Giovanni. What could the middle ages make of the modern world?

One thing, however, Richard and Francis had in common—a profound and passionate love of books, not only of what they contained but of the books themselves. In that whole world of the year 1333 there was probably not another bibliophile to set beside them. Richard, who was already a man of substance, had much to say, no doubt, about his forays among the book-stalls beside the Seine, and about the amusements he kept at work for him in England. We can imagine that Petrarch listened to all this with respect, for he had not



On the Shores of Lake Tornetresh

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On the Wings of the Morning

A sudden roar, a mighty rushing sound
A jolt or two, a smoothly sliding rise,
A tumbled blur of disappearing ground,
And then all sense of motion slowly dies.
Quiet and calm, the earth slips
past below,
As underneath a bridge still waters
flow.
My turning wing inclines towards the
ground;
The ground itself glides up with
graceful swing
And at the plane's far tip twirls
slowly round.
Then drops from sight again beneath
the wing
To slip away serenely as before,
A cubist-patterned carpet on the
floor.

Hills gently sink and valleys gently
fill.
The flattened fields grow ludicrously
small;
Slowly they pass beneath and slower
still
Until they hardly seem to move at all.
Then suddenly they disappear
from sight,
Hidden by fleeting wisps of faded
white. . . .
Outside the wind-screen's shelter gales
may race;
But in the seat a cool and gentle
breeze
Blows steadily upon my grateful face.
As I sit motionless and at my ease,
Contented just to loiter in the
sun
And gaze around me till the day is
done.

And so I sit, half sleeping, half awake,
Dreaming a happy dream of golden
days,
Until at last, with a reluctant shake
I rouse myself, and with a lingering
gaze
At all the splendour of the shining
plain
Make ready to come down to earth
again.
The engine stops: a pleasant silence
reigns—
Silence, not broken, but intensified
By the soft, sleepy wires' insistent
strains.
That rise and fall, as with a sweep-
ing glide
I alight down the well-oiled sides
of space.
Towards a lower, less enchanted
place.
—Jeffery Day.

"Except Ye Be Converted"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE words of admonition which Christ Jesus spoke to his disciples contending falsely over the problem of who should be greatest in the kingdom of heaven contain an important lesson. Setting a little child in their midst, he said, "Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." How definite is the injunction: Be converted and become as little children! The necessity which the Master thus set forth was, manifestly, twofold: first, to be converted; then to become as little children. The two processes are closely allied, for conversion could scarcely be complete unless the attributes of childlikeness were attained; and both are necessary to salvation, that is, to the gaining of the kingdom of heaven.

The Greek word here translated "converted" means, primarily, "to turn," and that interpretation has been put upon it by several commentators. Jesus' thought, then, was apparently that they must turn from their ambitious rivalry and self-seeking, the more completely to grasp the spiritual truth which he had with such cogency and clarity set before them. Humility and childlike trust attained, then they would become receptive to that state of consciousness which has been described as the kingdom of heaven, where Spirit and its universe alone abide.

The desire for personal preferment, to be recognized above one's fellows, is a trait very common to humanity. It is based upon a false sense of selfhood resulting from the acceptance as true of that which is false. It springs from a belief that matter is a creator, and that a mortal is the true man, self-made, and, as the common saying is, "proud of his maker." Thus originates the desire to become conspicuous in the regard of one's fellows, to be recognized as possessed of some unique and unusual quality and, in consequence, worthy of special honor.

Such material belief would quite naturally stimulate self-seeking, self-esteem, and rivalry, for where many are actuated by the common desire for preferment, inevitably rivalry follows with all its concomitants of hatred, bitterness, and jealousy. The outcome of all this is in no wise satisfactory. This state of mortal thought, like the bubble which amuses the child for the moment, is sure to burst and its flimsiness to be exposed. Christ Jesus knew this habit of mortals full well; and when confronted by it, even among his chosen followers, he brought home

in his inimitable way the needed lesson. Being converted, then,—that is to say, turning away from self-seeking and false ambition,—would prepare the mental ground for the demonstration of the qualities of the little child, innocence, purity, faith, affection, the mental attributes most receptive of spiritual truth. The whole problem, one quickly sees, is mental and spiritual; and being such, it is readily solved in Christian Science. It is learned in the teachings of Mrs. Eddy that man is the reflection, the likeness, of God, and that, in consequence, man does not possess, nor can he possess, any trait undervived from Him,—that man of himself can do nothing; but, as Paul so succinctly declared, man lives, and moves, and has his being in God.

Right ambition can pertain only to the attainment of the larger understanding of God and His perfect ideas, man. Did not Christ Jesus himself declare, "I can of mine own self do nothing"? And yet he was by far the most capable man that ever walked the earth. What a lesson is contained in his words for the self-seeker, for him who would make something great of that which is not nor ever can be anything, the personal sense of selfhood. Mrs. Eddy sets forth the situation with characteristic clarity in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 337): "Material personality is not realism; it is not the reflection or likeness of Spirit, the perfect God." How to turn away from the false sense of man and to find the true is mankind's great need. Christian Science exactly points the way. On page 451 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states: "Christian Scientists must live under the constant pressure of the apostolic command to come out from the material world and be separate. They must renounce aggression, oppression and the pride of power. Christianity, with the crown of Love upon her brow, must be their queen of life."

This is the true conversion, to abandon the material basis of existence, finding man's perfect selfhood in Spirit. In turning from materiality, one relinquishes all its promises, all its false honors. But in their place is gained that which is of inestimably greater value, the spiritual understanding which enables him to win lasting glory, even the beauty of holiness. Mrs. Eddy's great boon to mankind is in showing the way to exchange the false claims of matter for the facts of Spirit.

Tennyson on Public Affairs

It is obvious that Tennyson deliberately dedicated himself as a poet to what he conceived to be the service of humanity. It would be clear enough if we had nothing but his works to go on; every sort of lesson is inculcated in terms, and there is a pervading set intention to present the elevating and to avoid the deliberately noxious. His political verses are a sort of companions to the works of Walter Bagehot. He was a principled agent in that process of "reconciling religion and science" which the contemporaries of Darwin deemed to be necessary, bridging the gulf between Bishop Wilberforce and Bradlaugh. No poet has made it more clear that he was delivering a message to his age and what the message was. One sometimes has the feeling that, though Bacon could not have written Shakespeare, he might have written a good many passages in Tennyson. But those who care for it may find more evidence than this of the nature of his ambition.

"My father would say," writes his son, "One must distinguish from among the poets the great sage poets of all, who are both great thinkers and great artists, like Æschylus, Dante and Goethe." He always meant, if possible, to be one of those. He said in terms that a poet's comments on public affairs should be "statesman-like"; he conceived of himself as what Arthur Hallam would have been:

A potent voice in Parliament,
A steadfast pillar in the storm,

who should be occupied with

Turning to scorn with lips divine
The falsehood of extremes.

"Mollers," he said, "is the greatest French poet; he is so sane." The judgment may be disputed; but the reason given is significant. At the call of conscience Tennyson cultivated sanity and set himself to promulgate what he believed to be the counsels of sanity. He was during the greater part of his writing hours dominated by his sense of responsibility.

He dedicated himself: he was to interpret and to guide, to console and to uplift his own age. . . . And he was no mere sounding-board, no harp vibrating to every wind that blew. He did think; his thought was as independent as any man's, and, familiar though much of it has grown, we have only to read the acknowledgments paid to it by contemporaries of undisputed eminence and originality in every sphere of work to realize that millions must have been immense; but beyond all that, those who themselves thought took him seriously as a thinker. . . . His principal tenets may be accessible in the works of other writers, but he remains just as important as a channel. In short, even if—as it will be presently contended—he became a "sage" rather than a naturalist, he certainly did the purely contemporary part of a sage's work.—J. C. Squire, in "Essays on Poetry."

The Gypsies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Last night to quiet Barroway,
To shy and sheltered Barroway
The caravans like caravels
Came drifting like ships of yore
Like painted pirate ships of yore
That anchor on a lonely shore
The vans with all their gaudy crews
Were moored at set of sun.

And straight from half-a-dozen fires
The smoke went up in little spires,
And hedges, ditches, fences, trees,
Were like the fires, a-flare
(With rage and tags, and odds and ends,
A gypsy tears but never mends!)
Their very songs were color-bright,
Arising on the air;

Their songs were great with love and
mirth
And sun and moon, and sky and earth,
And bravery and knavery,
And strife for daily bread;
Their boastful words shone bright as
gold,
And distance like a road unrolled
With every song the gypsies sang,
With every word they said.

At dawn the gypsies went away
From little lonely Barroway,
Along the green hedge-shuttered roads
The caravans were spread;
The gaily painted show went by
With the smoke wafting to the sky,
And gypsy folk that beckoned me
To follow where they led.
They left their blackened fires to
stare,
Their songs to linger on the air;
They left me golden-burning dreams
And took my heart instead.

Elizabeth S. Fleming.

Wild Mustard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Gold spread out far to left and right,
A yellow, glowing, glorious sight,
Great fields of golden mustard-bloom—
A carpet fresh from Nature's loom.
Gold stretching far as eye can see,
A plain of topaz tapestry;
Wild mustard that has caught the ray
Of countless sunbeams at their play,
Gold—tugging at my heart all day!
—Eleanor G. R. Young.

Flint Riddles in Greece

Something glistened in the putty-colored mud of the open slope where the pines do not grow and the thought glanced through my mind that it was a bit of broken bottle glass, passing on a ray of sunshine.

A few yards further and another, smaller gleam caught my eye and this time I stopped and picked it up. It was a minute flake of black flint, almost as bright and polished as glass. I returned and picked up the first piece: it was larger and showed more signs of human shaping. Hunting carefully among the stunted weeds, I found half a dozen little flakes—minute, roughly squared fragments with glass-like edges, parts of the larger flakes that are struck off from the central core when the making of a weapon is commenced. Though I have hunted the slope carefully, I have found no more flint, but only an artificially smoothed slab that may be some part of a primitive form of handworked corn mill.

Whence come these fragments? In what dim age and by whom were they carried to this Isle of Greece? There are no signs of water hereabouts, so that this can scarcely have been a prehistoric settlement and there are no natural lumps of flint known to exist anywhere near. Who would carry a lump of flint here to chip it? Was the final implement smoothed and polished or only chipped? These fragments tell us very little. We can only muse.

Latest comes the Iron Age; behind it that of Bronze; behind again the rubbed and polished flints are Neolithic; further still is the Old Stone Age of chipped stone weapons only.

When the Egyptians conquered Syria they found iron in regular use and they received it in tribute. That was in the sixteenth century B. C. Iron weapons were used in ancient Mycenae about 1500 B. C. To the men of Cnossos, about the year 2500 B. C., iron was a curious, rare metal, falling from the skies in meteorites. When the primitive Aryas tribes came tumbling into the Balkans, they carried bronze weapons with them. Bronze was known in Sumeria in 6000 B. C. There are neolithic sites in Susa, in the mountain fringe of western Persia, that are thought to be eighteen thousand years old and the later flints are neolithic. It is possible that these flints belong to the earlier, Old Stone Age and that they were fashioned by man some twenty thousand years ago.

Yet so slow may progress be in coming, that the narrow path which borders this "plain" as it is called in this land of steep, pine-clad hills, is still the only road, and pack beasts are the only means of transport, as they were when the blue-eyed Achæans came with their horses from the north, four thousand years ago.

Good Nature

Good nature is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance, which is more amiable than beauty.—Addison.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1924

EDITORIALS

SOME tens of thousands of patriotic American citizens with a lively interest in politics, who have been

Conventions and Their Work

or will be disappointed because of inability to attend the national conventions of their own parties, may find a certain consolation in the remark once made by a political sage to a young beginner in the field of politics. "Son," said the veteran, "if you want always to be loyal to your own party, never attend any conventions except those held by the other fellows."

There is a good deal of wisdom back of this utterance. However elevated the personality of the candidates who may be selected in a convention, and however great the respect which they individually may command, the methods by which they are put in nomination usually smell dreadfully of machine oil. And however ennobling and stimulating the sentiments set forth in political platforms, those who have been present at the game of give-and-take by which these platforms are ultimately perfected, or who have been witnesses to the heavy-handed methods of authority by which not infrequently a platform is forced upon a convention not in accord with the views it expresses, can hardly share in the enthusiasm of simple folk who view the product without knowledge of the methods of production.

Even in a convention so well disciplined and harmonious as that of the Republican Party at Cleveland, these evidences of the purely professional hand were sufficiently glaring to leave a feeling of distaste in the minds of idealists who witnessed them. So it might be as well for idealists not to go to conventions—at least of the party they idealize. Vastly more is this going to be the case in New York next week. It is true that there is no such powerful single element to be represented at New York as was the influence of the President at Cleveland. The party out of power always is in a position to insist that it holds an "unbossed" convention. But the boast is without very firm foundation.

Certainly a party which is going to encounter the stubborn will of Tammany, Brennan of Illinois, Taggart of Indiana, and Guffey of Pennsylvania, can only free itself of the charge of being bossed, by the plea that the bosses have fallen out among themselves and that each undoes the other's work. Whether that in fact is to be the case in New York is rather more than doubtful. If by unity of purpose this group of professional politicians can force the nomination of the man who they think can be elected, it will be done—and the doing of it will give the best possible reason for the defeat of the man suffering from their favor.

There is opportunity for the Democratic national convention to perform a great and patriotic public service. The last word in politics was not said at Cleveland, estimable as is the personality of the ticket there nominated, and commendable as are most of the features in the Republican platform. But it is essential to the continued life and health of a republic that there should be at least two parties actively contesting for control of the Government. If the Democratic Party shall nominate wisely and speak sagaciously, opportunity will be afforded to the voters of the Nation to join in a political discussion and contest, the result of which, whatever it may be, will be more advantageous to the Nation than a presidency obtained by the utter weakness of either party.

The 7,000,000 majority which swept President Harding into office not inconceivably contributed somewhat to the lamentable collapse of his Administration. It is better that the Nation should be narrowly divided on the selection of its Chief Executive, and of the Congress which is to give effect to his policies, than that one party should be so overwhelmingly in power as to lose that sense of immediate responsibility to the electorate which serves as a brake upon extravagance and autocracy.

There are men of unimpeachable personal and political standing whose names will be presented to the Democratic convention. There are others so far from possessing the qualities which befit the Chief Executive of the Nation that the very suggestion of their names is an offense, and the prospect of the nomination of any one of them a menace to the well-being of the Nation. It is for the Democratic leaders to remember that the Republicans have set a very high mark in the personnel of the ticket which they have put before the country. That an equally high position may be attained by the Democratic ticket is not impossible, but much of the clamor emanating from the New York press voices the threat that the Democracy may be asked to turn to a very different order of political ability for its leadership.

Irrespective of party affiliations, patriotic Americans will hope that the Democrats shall put forward their best equipped statesmen, possessing the most unsullied official records, as the ticket which must contest with Coolidge and Dawes for the support of the American electorate.

EVIDENTLY the gentlemen who are conducting the political campaign which is being waged by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are still hopeful of

Holding Out False Promises

inducing the Democratic platform builders, at the national convention of that party in New York next week, to commit their organization to a policy of nullification of the prohibition law. Routed without ceremony at the Republican convention in Cleveland, where only a half-hearted attempt was made by Capt. W. H. Stayton, manager of the nullification campaign, to induce the Republican Party to espouse their cause, the wet propagandists, at last committed by their own admission to a relentless program of

nullification, have made bold to tempt their Democratic friends with alluring promises, obviously false upon their face.

It is interesting, and in a measure amusing, to note the extravagance so prodigally indulged in by these agents who have everything to gain if they win, and absolutely nothing to lose if they fail in their effort. Their plight cannot be worse than it now is even if the Democratic delegates and platform builders refuse to listen to them. They are fighting for a lost cause, and it matters not at all to them that those whom they importune would weaken their own offensive and defensive lines by yielding to their blandishments. Here is what Captain Stayton is said to have promised the Democratic leaders:

With a modification plank, the Democrats would, no doubt, carry New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland and California, the majority of which are normally Republican states. There is also reason to believe the Democrats would carry Michigan, Montana and Washington. If Democratic leaders will take advantage of the almost nation-wide popular demand for modification of the Volstead law there will be another landslide in November, and it won't be for the elephant.

Surely that is an alluring promise. Yet one wonders what warraht there is for saying that there is an almost nation-wide popular demand for modification of the Volstead law. Those states that have voted individually on the question of enforcement have, with a few exceptions, indorsed the law and expressed a determination to aid in its fuller enforcement. Hardly a single state of those mentioned can be counted upon to swing over from the Republican to the Democratic column on such an issue. Massachusetts, among the few states which have failed to enact and enforce a supplementary dry code, is not regarded as a doubtful state in the coming election. If Captain Stayton's promise in respect to the other states named is no more dependable than that concerning Massachusetts, it would be well for our Democratic friends to call for an indemnifying bond before they invest in what he has to offer.

THOUGH the Poincaré Cabinet is no longer in power, there should not be overlooked one of its last acts, namely,

The League in the French Schools

the sending out of a circular to the rectors of academies and other scholastic persons urging them to teach the young the need of the League of Nations. It has, of course, long been known that Senator Henri de Jouvenel, who was the Minister of Public Instruction in the last days of the Poincaré Government, has particularly at heart the interests of the League, and it is not surprising that he has taken advantage of his situation to impress upon the teaching profession the desirability of giving to the coming generation a greater sense of international ideals.

It has already been pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor that, in the universities, there is an extraordinary interest and enthusiasm shown in the League. Indeed, in the schools and colleges it is amazing what headway the feeling that disputes between peoples are unnecessary, and that there can be created a solidarity which will resist every shock, has made. It is still further to foster this movement that M. de Jouvenel makes his appeal. If the League of Nations, as it now is, does not bring absolute security and a sure peace, it offers at any rate, he urges, means of realizing these objects. But what is required, he insists, is above all a state of mind. If the League is to be effective, it will be because it is believed in. His purpose, therefore, is to recommend to the rectors the duty of requesting the schoolmasters in every branch of public instruction to teach not only the general sense of the institution of Geneva, but the historic idea.

So far as France is concerned, its origin is to be found in the "magnificent designs" of King Henri IV. In point of fact, the idea is much older, but Henri IV may be properly, for this purpose, taken as the starting point of the modern League. Sully has told us that Henri IV wished to create a "pacific pact between all the princes and potentates of European Christianity." It is interesting to recall these ambitions, even though they did not result in any immediate action.

Doubtless each country could claim the credit for having initiated the notion of the League of Nations, but it is a happy contention, and it will certainly not hinder the success of the present League, that France should believe that throughout its history there have been voices raised for the foundation of such an institution. One can find the project of perpetual peace in the pages of the Abbé de St. Pierre, for example, and in the writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau. In the "Tableau Historique des Progrès de l'Esprit Humain" of Condorcet it is announced: "The peoples must learn that they cannot become conquerors without losing their liberty, that a perpetual confederation is the only method of maintaining their independence."

Long before the Revolution, almost at every moment of French history, there has been formulated by princes, by prelates, and by philosophers, the hope of an international organization assuring to each people independence in its internal affairs and security from outside attack. Such is the thesis that M. de Jouvenel defends at some length in his circular, and his conclusion is that it is natural and opportune to remind the younger generation that France cannot allow the honor of having been the first to foresee a better international régime to be taken away, and that France has played an honorable part in upholding the rights of man, the rights of nations, and the League which is as yet the imperfect expression of these rights.

It is certain that the teaching profession as a whole in France will not fail to listen to this appeal, but will, in the words of the author of the circular, "give to this subject the place that it merits in French philosophical and historical instruction." Certainly it will not be the Radical Party which will discourage such an admirable initiative and the League may now be said to have officially entered French schools.

A CORRESPONDENT of an American newspaper went recently here and there in Paris seeking material for a story about the French Academy of Humor. She met the president, "a mild, kindly and grave man," who explained to her that the aims of the academy are the "elucidation and compilation of humorous writings." She found out that it is now about two years old, numbers some twenty academicians, meets at intervals, and is duly reported in Le Temps. She found, too, that the practical, everyday humorists of the Paris press paid little or no attention to it. Voilà the difference between practical, everyday humor in France and America! Let but the casual mention of an American "Academy of Humor" begin to circulate and every columnist in the land would be delightedly interested. Americans, that is, would find something essentially funny in the very idea of academically discussing humor and seriously elucidating it.

Humor—In France and America

But what is humor? The French Academy of Humor has composed a definition—"the faculty of reproducing and expounding the comic element in people and things in all circumstances"—which seems reasonably elastic. It includes everything and everybody, from a man chasing his new straw hat before a laughing breeze to the illimitable universe in which this brief, exciting race is so infinitesimal an episode. Yet it does not satisfactorily define the comic element. In France, apparently, there is no comic element in the formation of an academy of humor; in the United States something of the sort would predominate. Twenty grave persons trying to determine by discussion whether "mystification is the domain of humor" would seem to Americans to present a comic element twenty times multiplied.

More than that, the academy, as reported, finds its problem of elucidation and compilation handicapped by "parasitic elements." There are bugs in the garden. Regarding humor seriously, it is not unlikely that the academicians would consider the typical "comic strip" of an American newspaper as such a parasite; yet, if there is no true humor in many a comic strip, there would seem to be a genuine comic element in the sober solemnity with which so many worthy citizens daily examine it. Opportunity is common to watch the citizen examining the strip, and his expression, as a rule, is just about what might be expected of a French academician of humor trying to elucidate it. One might suggest to the academy that it dispatch a committee to America to study the Nation's humorous public and its daily comic strips.

Humor, indeed, would seem to be as varied, and variegated, as the humanity to which it appeals, this form to one person and that form to another. There is a commercialized humor that is a mere imitation of the genuine. There is a humor that vulgarizes and lowers the standard of humanity; there is a humor that refines the sympathies and elevates the standard. There is the "joke," a condensation of humor which engages many so-called "jokesmiths," and there is the humor of the stage or the book which spreads itself over a wide surface. Lack of humor is the deficiency that nearly everybody most readily detects in nearly everybody else.

"A. has no humor," B. will say.
"B. has no humor," so says A.
And A. and B. will quite agree
No humor can be found in C.

But the definition and discussion of humor is after all academic, and so no doubt the mild, kindly and grave president and his associates are justified in organizing their academy.

Editorial Notes

IF IT be true, as a delegate to the National Cigar Leaf Association convention recently held at Lancaster, Pa., declared, that the saturation point for cigarettes in the United States will not be attained until a consumption of 160,000,000,000 annually is reached, this fact is heartily to be deplored. It is no ground, however, for upholding the contention, propounded by the same delegate, that, therefore, men should be urged to smoke cigars instead of cigarettes. As a slogan for a nationwide advertising campaign on a large scale by the association this delegate suggested, "Be a man and smoke a cigar." The proposed remedy for the acknowledged evil sounds like a recommendation to burn down a house in order to keep its inmates warm.

ONE of the strangest paradoxes of human thought is the eagerness it manifests to accept unhesitatingly stories of medical discoveries, although past experience can hardly be said to lend the slightest support to the belief that the claims put forward have any justification in fact. Within the last few days apparently reliable reports have had it that a certain much dreaded physical disability "is caused by a germ," and "is not caused by a germ," that it "can be cured with a serum," and that it "cannot be cured by a serum," that "radium has been found pitifully inadequate in overcoming it, and that "radium is an important aid in its cure," that . . . But what is the use of multiplying examples? "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

SOME relics, particularly interesting, perhaps, because they are so thoroughly within the ken of ordinary folk today, have been found at Whitby Abbey, in the North Riding, Yorkshire, since the work of repairing the existing ruins of the Abbey Church and clearing the site has been going on. The monastery was founded in 657 A. D., being destroyed and abandoned in 867, so that the discoveries all date from about the eighth century. These relics include pins of various sizes and kinds, some of them not very unlike the modern article, and needles, tweezers, hooks, and a key. It really looks as if many of the needs of 1200 years ago were exceedingly similar to those of today.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Special Cable to the Monitor

LONDON, June 19.—Gaston Doumergue's election to the French Presidency is by no means badly regarded here. Friends of the Government would doubtless have preferred Paul Painlevé, who is more of an idealist, knows England better and would have stood in a rather closer moral relationship to Edouard Herriot's policy than the more neutral and commonplace M. Doumergue. But it is recognized that the danger of Alexandre Millerand as President has been removed, and that a reversion to a normal and safe type of politician, of which any French chamber or senate possesses a dozen examples—competent and experienced in Republican tradition, that is to say, antiliterary and antimonarchist.

M. Doumergue will not actively forward the settlement of the European problem, neither will he oppose it, as M. Millerand would have done. That settlement will now go forward on its merits, with close and cordial co-operation on the part of the British and French prime ministers, the latter unhampered by any fear of a secret or open foe at the Elysée. All that has happened is that an obstacle to peace has been eliminated and an entirely trustworthy medium has taken its place. At the same time it would be easy to exaggerate the chances of an immediate and conclusive arrangement. The Ruhr district will, it is safe to assume, be abandoned—doubtless with delays, with some formulas and on a gradual scale, so far as the military arrangements go. The German officials, who are already returning in considerable numbers, will also be restored.

But the Rhineland remains, and the Anglo-French debt remains, and the Micum agreements and German Nationalism and the fall of the franc and, above all, security remain also. It may, I think, be assumed that the new French Government will want to be assured on this last point. And I should not like to say offhand that the British Ministry will be able at once to satisfy them. There are converging movements, France, like Great Britain, now inclines to look to the League of Nations. Some of her leading statesmen and journalists also make no scruple of their belief that peace can only come through a tripartite settlement, to which Germany, France and England will be equal parties.

But will official France and England consent, not merely to a unilateral pact of security as between England and France, but a bilateral one, i. e., to an agreement engaging England to come to the help of France, if Germany attacks her, and of Germany if France attacks or acts aggressively toward her? And even if the French will go as far as this, I should not like readily to envisage the British Cabinet united on a proposal of pledging this country to warlike action abroad. In this country, as in the United States, there is a strong tradition—much more generally represented in the Labor and Liberal parties than on the Conservative benches—averse to military commitments on the continent. Mr. Lloyd George had to face it when America declined her guarantee; Mr. MacDonald has to face it today. The forward school would like to move on through a bilateral treaty to a general combination with the northwestern states of Europe, including the Scandinavian group, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, and reaching forward to the final conception of the United States of Europe. The question is whether these ideas have as yet penetrated the natural conservatism of our people.

As for Germany, the Nationalist movement need not be exaggerated. I am assured that though there is an anti-French fringe to it—not an unnatural consequence of what has happened in the Ruhr Valley and elsewhere—the core and bulk of the movement is more anti-Communist than warlike. There are, in fact, two connected political tendencies in Germany, of which little is heard outside her borders but which are none the less serious. The first is anti-Semitism, of which a great deal is visible in the shape of marching bodies of young men and boys wearing badges of the symbol of their profession.

The second is anti-Communism. The spread of Communism and the success it met with at the general election at the expense of independent Socialism have greatly alarmed conservative Germany. There appears to be a great deal of money behind it openly dispensed from Moscow. The internal convulsion has undoubtedly given wings to Nationalism, which vents itself in deplorable speeches, such as that of Count Eulenberg at Potsdam, and in demonstrations, such as the habitual wearing of war medals and uniforms. All this does harm and is, of course, closely watched and duly reported in France, but I don't think it can issue in any considered political act, such as the rejection of the Dawes report or the return of Admiral von Tirpitz to high office in a future German Government. The latter is out of the question. So grotesque an incident indeed would never have occurred to anybody but for the folly of half a dozen Nationalist journalists.

As to the Dawes report, its acceptance may be taken for granted. It will certainly pass the Reichstag; indeed, the names of the three commissioners who will virtually govern Germany are already being widely canvassed. The transfer commissioner is, I understand, to be an American. And I may add it is a thousand pities that Herbert Hoover cannot accept the nomination.

Paul Cambon, who recently passed away, was, I suppose, the most successful Ambassador that France has sent us, though he belonged to an illustrious line of diplomatists. He and his still abler brother Jules, the Ambassador to Berlin, might justly claim a great part of France's victory in the World War. Certainly they left undone nothing that made for the winning of the diplomatic battle. M. Paul was the most persistent, no less than the most tactful, member of his class. He laid long and arduous siege to our Foreign Office, until the citadel had, in effect, surrendered. Step by step he tightened the bonds between the two countries, until the threat of war found them virtually, if not nominally, allies. Handsome, witty, a perfect master of his trade, his long residence in London and his intimate study of our institutions and statesmen gave him a prestige in society and in diplomacy which none of his colleagues, however able, enjoyed. His power may be measured by the change which has come about since he left Albert Gate. The present French Ambassador is a great gentleman. But the old high-French diplomacy is over, and the Comte de Saint-Aulaire is not likely to revive it.

Bernard Shaw has won great applause from the Morning Post for professing himself a "Diehard" in the matter of the English language, and protesting against the general slovenliness of our habit of pronouncing it. The evil which Mr. Shaw denounces is no imaginary one. English is simply not talked nowadays, either on the stage or in "society," or on the London pavements. Not so long ago I heard, or rather I did not hear, a rather well-known actress play Juliet. This was how she rendered one of the most famous lines in the play:

"arobienuearnawosomeaswee."

I leave my readers to guess what the line was. I had much difficulty in doing so.